THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 75. SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. HOBART SEYMOUR GEARY is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.

1ja 1 China, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The authority granted to Mr. C. A. REES to sign my name per procuration, ceases from this date.

F. R. GAMWELL.

30se 2 Shanghai, 30th June, 1868.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM NEILSON in our firm, ceased on the 30th June last.

OLYPHANT & Co.

10de 10 Shanghai 11th Sept., 1868.

INSURANCES.

Queen Fire Insurance Co.

Capital—£2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

THE undersigned are authorised to accept Risks to extent of £15,000 on any one approved Building or its contents, for Long or Short Periods, at the lowest current rates of premium. All losses settled in Shanghai.

FRAZAR & Co.,
Agents.

24oc 9 Shanghai, 24th August, 1868.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept risks on produce and treasure, shipped from this port.

BUSH BROTHERS.
Hong Name—*Yuen Lai.*

5 30se Newchwang, May, 1868.

THE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Capital, One Million.

Directors.

THOMAS CHILTON, Esq., Chairman.

SAMUEL STITT, Esq., } Deputy-
FRANCIS A. CLINT, Esq., } Chairmen.

Francis C. Braun, Esq.
George Cockburn, Esq.
John P. Duff, Esq.
P. Geo. Heyworth, Esq.
Thomas Harrison, Esq.
Charles Holland, Esq.
Edward Lawrance, Esq.
C. O. Ledward, Esq.
Robert Maxwell, Esq.
David Stuart, Esq.
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LIVERPOOL.

Underwriter—ROBERT N. DALE.
Secretary—WALTER D. PRITT.
Offices—EXCHANGE BUILDINGS WEST.

Manager in London—J. H. LUKIS,
Office—26, CORNHILL.

Manchester Office—5, ST. ANN'S SQUARE,
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Superintendent.

REID & Co.,
Agents at Shanghai.

15de 2942 Shanghai, 16th June, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CENTRAL CHAMBERS, SOUTH CASTLE ST., LIVERPOOL, (ENGLAND.)

MANUFACTURES of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Model Steam Engines, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, Telescopes, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Stereoscopes and Slides, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Eye and Reading-Glasses, Field and Marine Glasses, Model Telegraphs, Electric Lights, Tool Chests, Croquet, all the new In and Out-door Games, Water Colour Paints, &c., &c., &c.

For full particulars of above and hundreds of other articles see Illustrated Catalogue, 112 pages, sent free on application.

WORKING MODEL STEAM ENGINES.
Vertical Engines, from 6s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.
Horizontal Engines, from 21s. to 70s.
Locomotive Engines, 25s., 50s., 75s. 84s., and 130s. each.
Marine Engines, both paddle and screw (for boat) 70s. and 105s. each.
Beam Engines, 100s. each.
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MAGIC LANTERNS AND SETS OF SLIDES
Complete from 7s. 6d. to £22 each. Pairs of Lanterns for Dissolving Views, &c., from £3 15s. to £33. See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers,
Complete with Engines, &c., from £6 10s. to £20 each.
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Metallic Sailing Yachts
With Sails, Rigging, &c., complete, 6s. 6d., 13s., 16s. 6d., and 21s. each.
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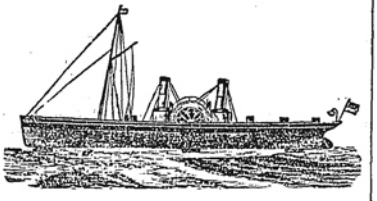

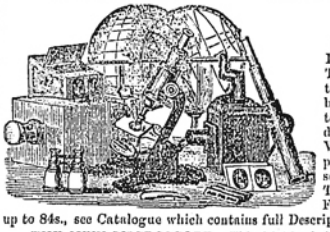

Telescopes.

THE LORD BROUGHAM TELESCOPE. Lord Brougham thought so highly of this Telescope that he gave G. R. & Co. permission to call it as above. It will distinguish the time by a church clock five miles and a flag staff ten miles, landscapes thirty miles off, and will define the Satellites of Jupiter and Phases of Venus, &c. This extraordinary, cheap and powerful Glass is of the best make and possesses Achromatic Lenses, and is equal to a Telescope that costs £5. Price 7s. 6d. each. For about 25 other varieties ranging in price up to 84s., see Catalogue which contains full Description of the above.

THE NEW MICROSCOPE. This highly finished Instrument is warranted to show the Animalcule in water, Eels in paste, &c., magnifying some hundreds of times; it is mounted on a Brass Stand and has a compound body with Achromatic Lenses, Test Objects, Forceps, and Spare Glasses for mounting objects, &c. In a polished Mahogany Case, complete, price 7s. 6d. each. For about 20 other varieties ranging in prices to 63s.

See Catalogue, which contains full description of the above.

G. R. & Co. have published a Catalogue of 112 pages, Illustrated with 14 full paged Engravings of Steam Engines, 8 Lithographed Drawings, beautifully printed in colours, of Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, and about 20 Views of Magic Lanterns and Slides, describing upwards of 1500 varieties of Slides, embracing every subject; also full particulars of all the above named, and many other articles; with numerous TESTIMONIALS. Sent post-free to any part of the world on application.

N.B.—The Telescopes can be sent by post at a charge of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. extra. All goods securely packed in strong wood cases for which no charge is made and forwarded by cheapest and most expeditious route to any part of the world. (In cases where Freight must be paid in England the amount for same must be included in the remittance.)

Remittances must in all cases accompany orders and may be made by Bankers' Drafts (on London) payable at sight, or Post Office Order, or Coin in Registered Letter.

*** A Catalogue lies at the Office of this paper for inspection and from which orders may be sent to save time.

8de 2860 13th June, 1868.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1866.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE
LONDON.

29no-68 1231 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

INSURANCES.

THE
North-China Insurance Company.

(Established 1st January, 1863.)

Capital, Tls. 1,500,000, in 1,500 Shares, for Taels 1,000 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL TAELS 300,000, OR TAELS 200 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.

W. J. BRYANS, Esq., *Chairman.*
(Messrs. Turner and Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq.
(Messrs. W. R. Adamson and Co.)
A. MICHIE, Esq.
(Messrs. Chapman, King and Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq.
(Messrs. Gilman and Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq.
(Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.)
Directors of the Company, 1866-8.

AT a General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November 1867, a separate Office of the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.

By orders of the Court of Directors.

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 15th May, 1868.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Provisional Committee of the
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to ; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
.....

Printed Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Res. I.—That a company to be called the "North-China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st Jany. 1869 to 31st Decr. 1871.

Res. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organise the new Company.

Res. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the Capital should be 1,500,000 in 1,500 shares of Tls. 1,000 each; Paid up Capital Tls. 300,000 or Tls. 200 per share, and that the Committee be authorised to issue a prospectus inviting applications for shares and to proceed with the allotment.

31oc (c.a.)

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ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—We have this day established a General and Commission Business at this Port under the firm of:—LEHMANN, HARTMANN & Co.

CARL LEHMANN.
OSCAR HARTMANN.

24oc 14 Osaka, (Hiogo) 1st Jan., 1868.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 19th instant, accidentally drowned, A. B. le POER POWER, aged 27 years; son of the Rev. A. B. Power of Blackheath, near London.

At the port of Newchwang, August 5th 1868, HORACE H. HAYDEN, native of Westbrook, Conn., U. S. A., aged 42.

On the 16th September, 1868, at Hankow, in his 37th year, JOHN BIRDSEYE, Esq.

At Shanghai, on the 24th inst., Mr. W. M. COWPER, aged 26 years.

LATEST DATES

England..(*tel.*)..	Sept. 1	Hankow,.....	Sept.20
Hongkong,.....	„ 10	Nagasaki,.....	„ 17
Foochow.....	„ 20	Yokohama,.....	„ 19
Tientsin,.....	„ 18	Osaka	„ 18

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....May 14	Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... „ 8	July 4th.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Yuen-tsze-fei" from Tientsin,—Mr. & Mrs. Stent; from Chefoo—Mr. Setys, and 32 Chinese. Per "Suwo-Nada," from Hong-kong,—Messrs. Lowcock, Boice, and Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. P. Andrews, Mrs. Moore, and 63 Chinese. Per "Hirado" from Kiukiang,—Messrs. Ryley and Hollingworth.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1868.

THE general public in England take very little interest in Eastern matters until, as in the case of Abyssinia, accumulated wrong calls forth a cumulative burst of indignation. This is the case, at least, so far as regards ordinary events. But missionary interests form an exception to the rule. A very noisy if not very numerous party is always ready to clamour in their behalf, and to advocate, for their protection, the decisive action which they think criminal in the case of negro rebels. It is well perhaps, just now, that this party does exist. So violent a re-action has set in from the extreme coercive policy which once prevailed towards China, that we are in danger of falling back on a policy of extreme weakness. We have become so conciliatory that we submit to injury and insult rather than use force to obtain redress. Exeter Hall, however, will probably deprecate this placid conduct in the case of Yang-chow, and cry out loudly for action. And if their cry have the desired effect, they will do good service. We stand, at present, defeated and insulted; an important article of the treaty broken, and satisfaction curtly refused; an accusation of complicity against native officials and gentry ignored without enquiry, and implied encouragement thus afforded to the same class in other parts of the empire, to copy their example. We shall next expect to hear of an outbreak in Hang-chow, and of the numerous missionaries in that city being mobbed and ousted.

We have discussed so fully the circumstances connected with the Yang-chow outrage, and our correspondents have given so full particulars of subsequent negociations, that recapitulation is unnecessary. We need only say that Mr. Medhurst's negociation with Tseng-kwo-fan appeared to be going on most favourably. In a preliminary interview he had acquiesced in Mr. Medhurst's views; and a written promise to concede the three points asked—the punishment of the instigators; the payment of an indemnity by the actual rioters; the release of the lessors of the house, who have been imprisoned; and the issue of a proclamation declaring that foreigners had a perfect right to live at Yang-chow unmolested—was daily expected, when suddenly Captain Bush withdrew H.M.S. *Rinaldo*, leaving Mr. Medhurst before Nanking in a China boat, and the whole fabric of negociations collapsed. From having been conciliatory and compliant, the Viceroy became arrogant and unyielding. He refused, without enquiry, to punish the literati, whom he acquitted of complicity on the score of their high social standing. He declined to see guilt in the Prefect, though his neglect to afford the protection asked by the missionaries was clearly shown. He declined to award more than half the compensation—Tls. 2,000—demanded; and though consenting to issue the proclamation, refused to have it cut in stone as asked. Mr. Medhurst had, of course, no option but to return to Shanghai and place the matter in the hands of H. M.'s Minister, with whom further negociations rest.

We strongly condemned Captain Bush's action last week, and we see no cause to modify our opinion. His illness was no excuse whatever for the withdrawal of the *Rinaldo*, though it was every reason why he should, personally, return to Shanghai. The presence of the man-of-war, not of her Commander, was the one thing needful; and it is hardly too much to say that, by withdrawing her, Captain Bush has vastly increased the difficulties of the case and laid the foundation of a troublesome dispute with the Chinese government. We are justified in drawing this conclusion by the change in Tseng-kwo-fan's tone which followed immediately on the withdrawal of the ship. Before, he had been willing to yield everything. Afterwards he refused to concede anything. A more clear proof of the necessity for coercion in dealing with Orientals, never occurred. So long as force is shown, compliance is insured. So soon as the pressure is removed, the old arrogant spirit is shown. We wait with much anxiety to learn what action Sir Rutherford Alcock will take in the matter. He used not to lack energy where a clear case offered. But,—influenced no doubt by the supine policy dictated from the Foreign Office—he has not of late shown equal vigour. Here is an opportunity for him to retrieve his prestige, and to carry with him into retirement the reputation which he earned during the earlier years of his career. That we should submit quietly to such a deliberate insult as we have received from the Viceroy, is impossible. Whatever views different people hold as to the propriety of supporting propagandism by the bayonet, there are no two opinions as to the necessity for vigorous action at the present stage. An article of the treaty has been broken, and satisfaction curtly refused. We must insist on having this satisfaction.

Summary of News.

THE English mail of the 31st July arrived on the 13th instant, with telegrams to the 17th August. Telegrams to the 23rd idem have been received viâ Galle, and to the 1st September viâ Kiachta. The P. & O. Str. *Ganges* leaves to-morrow with the outgoing mail.

The shipping arrivals during the fortnight have been *Ethiopian*, and *St. Magnus* from Sydney, *Masonic*, and *Heather Belle* Newcastle N. S. W. and *Cornelia*, Cardiff; and the following have left, *Stanly Castle*, *Napoleon III*, *Nile*, *Velocidade*, *Broadwater*, *John Nicholson*, *Rollo* and *Evelyn Wood*, London. *England* and *Resolute*, New York.

We have received news from Mr. Cooper, who had reached Bathang on the frontier of Thibet after a very hard journey of twenty days from Ta-tsien-loo, during which he had suffered greatly. The Chinese authorities had refused to allow him to cross into Thibet. He had been delighted to hear of a pass into Assam only fourteen days journey distant; but though the officials were willing, the native merchants had opposed his going this way, fearing an influx of Assam teas into Thibet. Shortness of funds prevented his waiting and trying to carry his point by persistence; so he was obliged to accept the proposal of the authorities to pass him down to the frontiers of Yunan, thus falling back on his dernier resort, of reaching Calcutta by way of Talee and Bhamo.

Mr. Elias has started on the survey of the Yellow River which the Asiatic Society have set on foot. He goes by the inland route from Chinkeang.

The steamer *Ajax*, which sunk at her anchors on the night of the 17th instant, still lies at the bottom of the river. It will be remembered that her shaft had been disconnected for the purpose of repairs, and that the strong tide worked out the screw with 18 feet of shaft attached. The hole has been successfully plugged; a Chinaman being the successful operator. It is remarkable that he succeeded in his first attempt, without diving apparatus, though the foreign divers, with every appliance, had done nothing during four days. Mr. Batchelder has contracted to raise the ship for Tls. 45,000. In case of failure he gets Tls. 5,000, which will not go far towards meeting the necessary outlay. He purposes to pump her dry, and hopes she will then float. If he succeed in his first attempt he will of course make a good haul; but if he has to resort to other appliances besides pumping, the profits are more problematical.

Two fires have occurred, one in the English settlement, and one in Hongquo. By the latter a quantity of China house property was destroyed. Some foreigners distinguished themselves by recklessly and wantonly hacking houses at a distance from the fire; but we are glad to hear that steps will be taken to prosecute them.

We regret to have to record the death by drowning of Mr. A. B. le Poer Power, a gentleman who has been for some time in the employ of the Municipal Council. A house boat in which he was going up country, got foul of a ship during the strong tides on Saturday night, and Mr. Power and three boatmen seem to have been jerked overboard by the shock. Particulars of the inquest held on his body will be found elsewere.

It is satisfactory to notice the rapid progress that is now being made with the church. There does really seem a prospect, at last, of the building being finished early next year. Orders have, we hear, been sent home for the memorial windows that have been lately given; so they may be expected in a few months. We are glad that people are beginning to recognise how much better memorials church windows and ornaments form, than tablets and monuments, which rather offend than please the eye, in a church; and which are lost in a cemetery.

We understand that the Taoutai, at the instance of the Municipal Council, has issued a proclamation warning natives residing within some distance of Shanghai, not to "hunt, kill, or sell game," before the 1st day of the 9th moon. It is a pity that foreigners infringe the rule which they induce His Excellency to lay down for native guidance. It is a pity too that the same police regulations are not adopted to ensure its observance on the French side of the Yang-king-pang as on this.

The Feng-shuey have become agitated at NINGPO also. Five years ago, Captain Dew got the Taotai to cut a canal across a bend in the river, by which a circuit of several miles was saved. It leaves the river a little below Ningpo and joins it again some distance above the city. After five years, it has been now found that this canal interferes with the Feng-shuey; and an agitation is being got up to have it filled in.

Tseng-kwo-fan leaves NANKING shortly, to assume the Governor Generalship of Chihli. It is worthy of note, at the present juncture, that he is succeeded by the only high officer of Government who memorialized adversely to missionary enterprise, in connexion with the revision of the treaty—namely, Ma, Governor General of Fokhien and Chekeang. It is assumed that this mandarin's influence is felt in the Formosa troubles. Li is said to be ordered to Peking.

A TIENTSIN correspondent writes:—"The *Peking Gazette* I believe says the rebels are all beaten and killed, but when I was at Taku the other day, several boats full of people came in from Ta-tsan saying a great number of mounted rebels had just arrived there. A boy, formerly servant to one of the missionaries, has come in to Tientsin, saying the rebels are in great numbers in that neighbourhood 'their flags darkening the air.' We had some heavy squalls of wind and rain a few days ago, and a good deal of hail. One piece I picked up was as large as a small hazel nut. We are looking forward to Tseng-kwo-fan's arrival as affording some prospect that we may get the Chaitang coal mines open, or at least a road made to them, as he is reported to be in favour of mining."

We hear that Gold diggers at Mosan, 26 miles from CHEFOO, are covering their expenses, and making something over. As no complaints come from the other parties who remain out, it may be assumed that they are doing likewise. H. M. S. *Zebra* arrived in Chefoo on the 12th inst., from Nagasaki, and was to remain there for a week or so. The object of the visit has reference to the gold fields, but there seems no need of any interference at present. It is said that the Taotai wished the Commander to send some of his blue jackets into the country to arrest the men who are occupied in getting gold; but the request was very properly declined, with an intimation that H. M. ships were not appointed to undertake the internal police arrangements of China. The Taotai is thus left to his own resources of which he fully appreciates the weakness; so as all accounts from the mines show the diggers to be peacefully inclined, it is presumed that the local mandarins have made up their minds that the Feng-shuey are not dangerously affected after all.

A TAKAO correspondent writes. We had a typhoon here about a fortnight ago. Two junks were wrecked, and another only narrowly escaped destruction by dashing in through the breakers. The weather is now mild and pleasant. The *Icarus* and *Bustard* are here. Elsewhere, will be found a memorial addressed to Sir Rutherford Alcock, on the subject of religious persecution in Formosa.

There seems to have been little or no change in the political position in JAPAN since our last advices. There are unconfirmed reports of Imperial successes at Nee-o-gata, and of an intention to open Yedo to foreigners on the 1st proximo. The *Japan Gazette* says the Mikado is to have a residence there, and that its name is to be changed to Higashi-no-Kioto. The same paper says the southern troops have suffered greatly of late from sickness caused by the wet weather. They are operating in a hostile country whereas their opponents are at home. Some midshipmen from the U. S. sloop *Oneida* and H. I. M. ships *Venus* and *Belliqueuse* have got into a row in a brothel, smashed a lamp with the Mikado's crest on it and fired at the Japanese guard. The Commanders of the ships have apologised for their misconduct and promised to punish them. At the Kobe land sale, the absurdly high price of £3,000 an acre was paid. H. M. *Rattler* has gone to Hakodadi—with what object is not known.

We reprint an interesting sketch, by a correspondent of the *Japan Gazette*, of the late trip of the "*Albion*" to the new port of NEE-E-GATA. It will be seen that it is highly spoken of.

A Summary of HONGKONG news will be found on another page. Its principle feature is the withdrawal of the Kwantung authorities from the arrangement for checking piracy by disarming native junks.

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Editorial Selections.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

THE case of the *Providenza* has elicited a fresh outburst of indignation in Hongkong at the iniquities of the coolie trade, and has brought to light some striking facts connected with it. With the strange story of the ship herself, our readers are already familiar. On the 19th August, a foreign-built barque of 350 to 400 tons measurement, old, dilapidated, without top-gallant masts, with rigging torn and disorderly, without boats, without papers, without charts or instruments, without even a name, and with only forty-two Chinese coolies on board, was brought into Hakodadi harbour by Japanese pilots, who had picked her up off the coast, drifting helplessly at the mercy of winds and currents. The men told the unlikely tale that they had sailed from Macao some two months previously, under a European Captain with five European and fifty Chinese sailors, that the foreigners had abandoned the ship in boats during a gale of wind, and that they had drifted to the spot where they were found. The tale was unlikely for many reasons. It was unlikely that a sound and well provisioned ship would be deserted; for the dilapidated state of her masts and rigging was evidently the result of neglect rather than of bad weather. It was unlikely that every trace of a name would have been so carefully removed before abandoning her under stress of weather. It was evident the men on board were not sailors; in fact, they soon contradicted their own tale by producing coolie certificates made out for the Italian barque *Providenza*, which gave the lacking clue to the identity of the ship. It was at once inferred that she was the *Providenza*, and that she had sailed some time previously with a cargo of coolies, of whom these were a part. The discovery of blood in the cabin strengthened the suspicion which at once suggested itself, that the coolies had risen and murdered the crew; that clan fights among themselves had further reduced their number, and that these, the only survivors, ignorant of navigation, had drifted helplessly to the Japanese coast.

Enquiry has confirmed this impression, so far as regards the identity of the vessel. A barque called the *Providenza* did clear from Macao with 382 coolies and a crew of 28 Europeans on board, for Lima. There can be no longer a doubt that the dilapidated and bloodstained hull with its forty-two coolie occupants, represents this vessel and its living freight. The question remains to be solved, what has become of the remainder? The imagination runs riot in trying to conceive an answer. The absence of the boats suggests the only hope that some of the 368 missing souls may yet turn up. It is possible that the mutiny may have taken place immediately after leaving Macao, and that a majority of the coolies escaped in boats to the mainland. Or it is possible, as suggested by the *Daily Press*, that the mutineers may have been aided by junks and escaped in these. But in either case it is strange that forty-two men should remain on board. Otherwise, it is difficult to resist the inference that the traces of blood are evidences of the murder of the crew, and that the ship has been since a floating battle-field between the survivors. Some may have left in the missing boats, but a fearful tragedy has been first played, which a sketch of the precautions taken against mutiny on board of these coolie ships may help us to conceive. These, says a writer in the *Daily Press*, include "an extra supply of fire-arms and cutlasses aft in the cabin and forward in the forecastle, with plenty of ammunition, and the best will to use them; a strong palisade of iron bars from side to side of the ship just abaft the main-mast, and rising to the height of five or six feet above the bulwarks; probably a similar grating or palisade forward, to protect the forecastle doors; a couple of iron twelve-pounders, loaded to the muzzle, and pointed forward along each gangway, from behind the quarter deck barrier, and a couple of lighter pieces mounted on the top of the poop cabin, to prevent any attempt to clamber over or along the bulwarks. Three or four fierce and powerful dogs, and a crew of truculent-looking scoundrels, one-half of whom were always under arms, probably completed the preparations; and Captain Nattini went to sea with his mind fully made up, that at the first movement among his passengers, the grape shot and langrido of his twelve-pounders should sweep his decks clear of the mutinous and ungrateful wretches he was taking from poverty and misery to wealth, comfort, and happiness." The extent of the preparations may give some indication of the fierceness of the struggle. Unless by surprise, a victory over men so prepared would not be easily won. But in these preparations what a moral is conveyed! What a comment are they on the system which the Macao Government is trying to punish our Hongkong contemporary for exposing! How willing must be the emigrants who require cannon, barricades, and an armed crew to keep them from mutiny! In what respect does emigration so conducted differ from the slave trade which we have been for years endeavouring to stop on the coast of Africa? The Chinaman as well as the negro is kidnapped, bought, kept in forcible confinement, and sold. The chances of either returning to their country are about equal. The only difference is that in the case of the negro there is no disguise. He is sold openly as a horse or a dog might be; but the Chinaman is made to sign a contract ticket which binds him to work only for a certain number of years, at a certain rate of pay. And this document is sold by the importer to his new master. Nothing could apparently be fairer. Nothing could be really more hollow. Under one pretence or other, the labourer's wages are so docked that he gets little more than enough to live on. When the end of his term comes, he is unable to pay his passage home; to be without employment is to subject himself to "legal" punishment; he is obliged to renew his contract to earn his livelihood and escape persecution. It is possible that some few willing emigrants may be found, deceived by the specious fair appearance of the terms offered. But the circumstances are now so well known in South China, and the "emigration" agents looked on with such horror, that these must be very few. It may be safely affirmed that nine-tenths of the coolies shipped from Macao to Cuba and South America are kidnapped, or have bartered their liberty in gambling, or for opium. The frequent mutinies on board these emigrant ships, and the preparations which are made to repress them, are a sufficient reply to any assertion of the willingness of the emigrants. And the Italian Consul at Macao stigmatises the coolies as "wretches" for employing the months during which they are cooped up on board ship in harbour, in plotting to recover their "lost liberty." A successful rising by a shipload of Europeans, under similar circumstances—if it were possible they could arise—would be called a gallant action. The kidnappers would be punished by law, and the freedmen lionised. But in the case of Chinese everything is lost sight of save the horrible end to the tragedy. They are condemned for murdering the Captain and crew of their floating prison; but the facts that they were confined in it against their will, and had no other means of regaining their lost liberty, are ignored.

For exposing the trade which we have sketched above, and for alleging that the culpable supineness of the Macao Government enabled these abuses to be perpetrated, the *China Mail* has been indicted for criminal libel, at the instance of Senhor Horta, the late Governor of that Colony. The information is of course laid in the name of the Queen, and the Attorney General prosecutes in virtue of his position. It does seem rather anomalous that the Crown should thus be made an apparent supporter of the slave trade—especially as Lord Stanley has just declared in the Home of Commons, that "the abuses attendant on coolie emigration from Macao are grave and notorious,"—but our legal procedure must bear the blame. The application for leave to file an indictment was duly heard and granted; but the prosecutors, having won thus far on their way, now decline to proceed. An attempt has been made by the *China Mail* to hasten the trial; but the Chief Judge declares he has no power to do so. He declaimed strongly on the injustice of the delay, and appealed to the Prosecutor in the name of all that was just and fair to bring the matter to an issue, but without effect; the trial remains pending. The injustice is evident. Delay tends to deprive the defendant of evidence which he declares he can now produce to aid his case, but which he is in danger of losing; it puts him to repeated and prolonged expense of counsel, and perpetuates the anxiety which so important a trial necessarily involves. It is impossible to say what motive may actuate the Attorney General; but the apparent effect is to increase the anomaly of a Crown prosecution in such a case, by making it a persecution. We are glad to see the Chief Justice has expressed himself in very strong terms on the subject, and that the Governor has denied all knowledge of, or sympathy with the trial. Sir Richard MacDonnell has, in fact, spoken of the coolie trade in unmistakeable terms in his place in the Legislative Council. No blame can therefore attach to any one of the colonial authorities. The whole affair has been undertaken by the Attorney General in his capacity as Counsel for the Crown. We can only regret that he should have consented to a delay in procedure which is fraught with so manifest injustice.

Apart however from the expense and anxiety attending a protracted trial, the *China Mail* has, we fancy, little cause to fear the eventual result. The principle of perfect freedom in political comment is so firmly conceded to the press by public opinion and established usage, that no judge or jury would visit heavily an offence, in this respect, against a written law which has become almost obsolete from disuse. Even during the late Fenian excitement in Ireland, there has been, we believe, but one solitary instance of government prosecution against an Irish journal for repeated and overt seditious writing, though several could have been unquestionably punished. Even, therefore, if it be proved that the *China Mail* have committed an offence against the law, it will we think, be found that it has committed it so much in consonance with popular opinion that a bare conviction will alone be possible. The Portuguese Government has itself admitted the justice of the criticism, in a great measure. Senhor Horta, who instituted the prosecution, has resigned—it is believed under pressure. He has been succeeded by Admiral de Souza, who has issued a new series of Regulations for the Macao coolie trade, which set forth by admitting their origin to lie in the "abuses that make themselves felt in the emigration of Chinese"; and which certainly do introduce some useful checks tending to mitigate the alleged evils of the trade. It is provided, for example, that coolies shall be collected at no other than a licensed house; that the doors of such houses shall remain open and the emigrants enjoy free egress between the hours of 8 A.M. and 4 P.M.; that copies of the contracts offered to emigrants shall be kept suspended in the doorway of all such licensed houses; that emigrants shall have the contract explained to them and be examined as to their willingness to embark, in open Court; and that they shall be embarked within a period of ten days when the ship's complement is once made up, instead of lying for weeks in harbour cooped up in her hold, as used to be the case under the old régime. But the system of terrorism and compulsion has become so deeply rooted in the colony, that it will require very determined action by the Government to prevent the nullification of these wholesome rules. And there are paragraphs in the series which threaten, as much as these support, the interest of the coolie. It is provided for example that any emigrant who shall have been ten days in an emigrant depôt, and shall withdraw only after the lapse of that interval, shall be held indebted to the agent "for half the cost of his passage, and of his maintenance at the rate of 100 *cash* per diem." Now, on the assumption that the coolie has come willingly forward and withdraws at the last moment, it is quite fair he should pay the cost of his maintenance while he has staid in the barracoon. But that any coolie should be able to pay as a forfeit half his passage money to Peru, is an absurd supposition. The purport of the clause, therefore, is to make emigration compulsory, unless the coolie finds reason to withdraw before he has well had time to look around him. We might point out many other anomalies; but our object, to-day, is less to review the new coolie regulations than to point out the injustice of the action which is now being held over the *China Mail*, for exposing undoubted and grave abuses.

CHINA TO INDIA.

WHEN we last heard from Mr. Cooper, three months ago, he was on the point of leaving Ta-tsian-loo, in the extreme west of Szechuen, for the frontier of Thibet. He had been disappointed in his hope of crossing from Li-kiang to Sudya, and now intended to try to reach India by way of Thibet and Nepaul. His success appeared very questionable, from the jealous exclusiveness which characterises the Thibetan policy, as well as from the fact that ill-feeling likely to result in war prevails between the courts of L'hassa and Khatmandu. But the length of time which had elapsed since his departure from Ta-tsian-loo, had led us to hope that the first of his difficulties had been overcome; that he had succeeded in crossing the Thibetan frontier. And the care of the Government of India had smoothed his road to Nepaul, if he could succeed in approaching that country. We now, however, hear with great regret that he has been stopped at the frontier town of Bathang, and compelled to fall back on his last hope, of crossing to India by the known route of Bhamo and Rangoon.

We dwelt lightly, in our last comment on his journey, on the hardships which Mr. Cooper had suffered in the Szechuen hills, from hunger, cold, bad food, and bad lodging. These appear to have increased with his onward progress. He describes the climate during his journey of twenty days from Ta-tsian-loo to Bathang, as trying beyond description—snow storms on the mountains, and extreme heat in the valleys; food difficult to obtain, and what he could get he was obliged to cook himself; while, to aggravate his discomfort, the cold and rarified atmosphere on the mountains painfully affected his breathing, and brought out swellings and a general rash over the body. Spies were in constant attendance—sometimes a Lama, sometimes a Chinese soldier—bent on finding out why he was travelling and on magnifying the horrors of the road. And after having passed through all this, he was told at Bathang that he could not proceed to L'hassa; that troops had even been sent to a small town before him, to bar his passage. It was in vain he showed his passport and insisted on proceeding; the Chinese authorities acknowledged that they must and would

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respect it, but urged that the Thibetans would interfere with him, and refused to forward his journey. At this stage he learned that there was a route from Bathang to Assam, only fourteen days journey in length; and was delighted by an offer from the Chinese authorities to send him "home" by that route. The very object of his journey had been to demonstrate the practicability of communication between Western China and Assam; and in fourteen days he would have accomplished this object and be on the frontiers of British territory. But unfortunately the Chinese merchants interfered and put a stop to the project. Mr. Cooper ascertained that they specially guard this road against foreigners of any kind, from fear lest tea from Assam should find its way to Thibet and so injure the Chinese trade, which he judged to be enormous from the caravans of yaks loaded with tea that he saw passing. It is needless to say, he tried every means to accomplish this his cherished route; but failed. And as, in the face of opposition, his journey would have been so prolonged that he would have been left utterly destitute of funds, he was finally obliged to accept the offer of the Chinese authorities to give him an escort and protection, if he would go down the Kin-sha river—the head water of the Yangtze—to Weisi, a town some distance within the borders of Yunan, whence he hopes to make his way to Ta-lee and thence across Burmah to Calcutta. It is worthy of remark that at Wei-si he will be little more than 250 miles from Sadya, on the head waters of the Brahmapootra, which it was his original intention to reach by way of Li-kiang; and that in travelling from Wei-si to Ta-lee he will cross the line of route which he would have followed had he been able to prosecute that intention. It is remarkable that he makes no allusion to this fact; we can only infer that he has not good maps; but it is likely he will learn his position on the road, and still, therefore, just possible that he may accomplish his original design, as he will be much more favourably placed for doing so than at any previous time. Otherwise, if he pursue the route to Tali, Tsantah and Bhamo, he is most likely to meet in Yunan the mission which, under Captain Sladen, is now trying to reach the first-named city from Rangoon, for the purpose of establishing commercial intercourse across Burmah.

Mr. Cooper believes that, if he had had funds enough to have stayed longer at Bathang, he might by degrees of forced his way forward on the Assam road, as he learned more about it; but in spite of the noble assistance which he had received from the Bishop of Szechuen, he was left with only Tls. 200 in hand; although he had, on various occasions, pawned his watch and other articles for ponies and transit. As it was, he was to leave Bathang on the 3rd June—the day after he writes, and as his rest there had much restored his health, it is to be hoped that he will successfully overcome the dangers of the rough route along the banks of the Kin-sha-kiang, and through the disturbed districts of Yunan. At Bathang, he says, the Kin-sha was about twenty yards wide, exhibiting on its bank the appearance of a rise and fall of about fifty feet. It is gratifying to hear that the people had everywhere treated him well.

THE YANGCHOW FAILURE.

There is scarcely an Englishman in Shanghai who has not been conscious during the past week of a bitter sensation of shame. The recent outrage on British subjects at Yang-chow is a matter which occupied so much attention, and the promise of energetic retributive action seemed so fair, that we feel the disappointment at last with enhanced bitterness. On an occasion like this, we desiderate an able member of Parliament at home who would tell the truth in plain language, and strive to awaken the languid attention of the country to those imperial interests which are being so miserably trifled away. Such a representative of China would tell a tale some thing like this:—A few months ago a party of missionaries, male and female, settled in Yangchow. They were aiming only at the good of the heathen, and adopting (in imitation of those great Romish pioneers of Christianity Ricci, Verbiest, Semedo, and Valignan,) the costume of the country. Soon after their arrival it became clear that a feeling of hostility against the doctrine was aroused in the popular mind. Placards containing accusations too disgusting to be translated, and too fantastic to be believed, were circulated all over the old and the new cities. One of the most mildly expressed notices asked "who is this Beast Jesus whose venom has spread even to China?" The Missionaries were not blind to these indications of coming trouble, and urgently requested the official or Chefoo to check the circulation of the rumours. He maintained a dignified reserve and took no action whatever. At last on the night of the 22nd of August, a mob gathered about the house lately taken by the Missionaries, and menaced its occupants with stones and brick bats. Two members of the little fraternity escaped by a private path and hastened to the yamen of the official. They were assailed by that flying column which hovers around the outskirts of all desperate mobs, but under cover of the darkness contrived to reach the Mandarin's court-yard. Here they were kept for two hours, first waiting until the great man could be aroused, and afterwards delayed by frivolous questions as to the reality of the charges popularly circulated against them. Meantime the house was broken open; the occupants abused and insulted; the property looted. One man was wounded severely. One woman escaped with an injury which imperils her life, and another had her wedding ring torn brutally from her hands. At length the Che-foo interferes and, fearing that his subjects have gone too far, stops the riot which his supineness allowed to arise. All these facts are sworn to before the representative of H. M.'s Consul at Chinkiang and duly reported to Shanghai. The Shanghai Consul at once hastens to the spot attended by a man-of-war called the *Rinaldo* under the command of a Captain Bush. The Consul lands with marines and blue jackets and promptly obtains guarantees of redress. He proceeds to the Viceroy Tseng-kwo-fan at Nanking, and is well received. All seems to be going favourably. Here, however, the painful portion of the story commences. The Commander of the *Rinaldo* falls sick. He is very properly anxious for his health. We desire in this matter to avoid all insinuations, and to abstain from overcharging the case. The senior officer, when dangerously ill, as we believe he was, was not required by any call of duty to remain on the scene of action. His lieutenant was actually, and is by the theory of the service, perfectly able to take charge of the vessel. Steamers containing ample accommodation for invalids were passing every day within hail, and the sick officer might with perfect safety have been placed on board one of these vast moveable hotels and conveyed to Shanghai; but it was his bounden duty, whatever the Consul might say, to leave his ship on the spot. Instead of this the *Rinaldo*, with her invalid commander on board, steams away to Shanghai; and Mr. Medhurst, unsupported by a single soldier or sailor, is left to conclude his argument with the Viceroy. Of course the end may be conjectured. Every one of the assurances made in the presence of the man-of-war is explained away. The matter is referred to Peking, and the English Consul has to return *re infectâ*.

This is a summary of the recent Yangchow outrage and its disgraceful sequel, such as an independent member of Parliament versed in Chinese affairs might present to the consideration of the English people. We have referred to the subject before, but we regard it as our duty not to let it alone. Englishmen will feel far more than they will like to say as to the conduct of the persons to whom unkind fortune, in a moment of caprice, entrusted the guardianship of the national flag and the national honour.

OFFICIAL INJUSTICE IN SHANTUNG.

From every part of China, reports come in of violent opposition offered to missionaries. In Yang-chow, it has taken the form of personal attack. In Shantung, objection is made to the transfer of a temple for christian worship, and the donors are punished. In Formosa, native converts are persecuted. And a cry is raised from every quarter against the mandarins. No word is said against the people, who seem well disposed to let the new religion take its chance; to let its teachers exercise their strange calling; to lease them houses, and let them live unmolested. But the officials disturb all this. Jealous, we presume, of foreign influence, but unable to take official action—they excite popular feeling against the intruders and shelter themselves behind its manifestation. This was plainly the case at Yangchow. It is also the case at Formosa, where the yamen officials have been personally engaged in the riotous attacks made on native converts, and where the same accusations have been employed to excite popular feeling against the new sect. But Yangchow was the only case in which foreigners have been themselves the object of attack, and the action of H. B. M. Consul was so much more easy. There was the advantage, too, that the scene of riot was easily approachable. The visit of an officer borne by a man-of-war, carries more weight than when he is borne in a sedan chair. The presence of the *Rinaldo* at Yangchow and Chinkeang, no doubt accounts partially for the different behaviour of the Yangchow Prefect, from that of the Takao and Chefoo Taotais.

The sketch given by Mr. Laughton—in his letter which we published last week—of the latter's behaviour, excites a strong desire in the reader to inflict the personal chastisement his impudence and injustice so well deserve. The difficulty which paralysed Sir Rutherford Alcock, we presume, was the absence of sufficiently clear evidence to support his representation to the Foreign Board. For of the abstract merits of the case, no one who has read Mr. Laughton's narrative can entertain a shadow of doubt. A certain family become converts, and offer to make over to the mission, to be used as a chapel, a family temple. The gift is twice discussed in full assembly and unanimously resolved on; the heads of the family sign a deed of transfer which the Taotai refuses to register. He arrests, on the contrary, illegally flogs and imprisons the head of the clan, intimidates other members of it; holds a partial enquiry, ignores some evidence, declines other, declares the deed a forgery and the transfer illegal, and flings out of Court under cover of impertinence and temper, when H. B. M.'s Consul puts an inconvenient question. The case is referred to Peking and—need we say it—Sir Rutherford decides adversely to the foreign claimants. If the question were merely one of the acquisition or loss to the Baptist Mission of a temple and a plot of ground, we should not care to notice it. We may remark indeed that Mr. Laughton was perhaps injudicious in accepting the gift. He would have shown more discretion by simply using instead of seeking to acquire proprietary right in the building. But he exercised an undoubted right in so accepting it; and the behaviour of the Chefoo Taotai was in so distinct opposition to Art. VIII of the Tientsin Treaty, that we cannot believe Sir Rutherford had before him so lucid and succinct a sketch of the affair as Mr. Laughton has given, when he decided not to interfere. Neither can he have fairly weighed the result of his decision. It is to encourage a belief that injustice towards native converts will be disregarded—how flagrant so ever the case, how clearly soever the persecution is directed against them on account of the religion they profess. It is to admit the very point assailed by H. M. Consul at Chefoo, to the so great annoyance of the Taotai. It is to leave a convert who desires to promote the good of the new religion he has embraced, at the mercy of officials bent on suppressing that religion. It is useless to bespeak protection for Missionaries unless immunity from persecution is also guaranteed to converts; just as it is useless to fix an import tariff at Shanghai, if unlimited exactions are allowed on goods directly they leave the river bank. Sir Rutherford, we presume, regarded only the weak point in the case—the denial by some members of the family that they had given their assent,—overlooking the strong presumption that this denial was a result of fear, and overlooking the inevitable result of his failure to insist on a strict interpretation of the provision that "persons teaching or professing the Christian religion shall therefore alike be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities; nor shall any such, peaceably pursuing their calling and not offending against the laws, be persecuted or interfered with." Reconsideration of the circumstances now detailed, may perhaps induce him to give Mr. Laughton another opportunity of proving his case, which may be advantageously taken up in connexion with that of the Formosa converts, as detailed in the memorial lately addressed to His Excellency from that island. The conduct of the officials there seems to have been more culpable even than in Shantung; and calls for as energetic action as the late outbreak at Yangchow.

HONGKONG.

The Macao coolie trade continues to supply excitement to the colony. The *Providenza* case has been the subject of much discussion, and the following letter from the Italian Consul at Macao has been severely criticised.

"The Italian ship *Providenza*, Captain Nattini, cleared from this port with 28 Europeans as crew, all told, and 382 Chinese coolies for Callao. The Captain, who was here when the *Theresa* put back, said he would take all necessary precautions to guard himself against a similar tragedy to that enacted on board the *Theresa*. His wife and children *were not* on board, they are in Lima. It remains to be seen what has really happened. From the fact of no boats having been found, the captain and his crew may yet turn up. The former practice of allowing a coolie ship to lay in the roads for two or three months with those wretches on board, in sight of land, and yet closely confined on board, allowed them doubtless much time to form their plans to regain, on the high seas, their lost liberty."

If a coolie has been kidnapped and deprived of his liberty, it seems anomalous to dub him a "wretch" because he tries to recover it. The full text of the Chief Justice's decision on the application by the *China Mail*, to have the libel case brought against it at the instance of the Macao government tried immediately, is published. The Chief Justice regrets that he is not sure of his power to enforce compliance with the application, though admitting that the defendant is subjected to grave injustice by its refusal. Addressing the prosecutor, the the Acting Attorney General, Mr. Smale said:—

"I must now again appeal to his (the Attorney General's) sense of justice, not as being or to be used as a precedent, but to his personal sense of what is honorable, nay but barely fair, to comply with the urgent request of the defendant, for the scant justice that he may be tried without delay, so that he may not be deprived of such evidence as he swears he has, and that he is in daily danger of losing, evidence to substantiate his justification, and to entitle him to a verdict of not guilty."

In conclusion the Chief Justice said:—

"The Court usually indicates its opinion in the way in which it directs costs to be paid; I do so in this case. The defendant

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fails in his application, but I direct that in no event shall the Acting Attorney General be entitled to the costs of his application from him."

The Chinese authorities have signified their intention to discontinue the measure agreed on in connexion with the Honkong Government, for the disarmament of junks in Chinese waters. The Governor of Hongkong has accordingly rescinded the ordinance for carrying out a similar policy in Hongkong. This is to be regretted, as the measure promised to do much towards checking piracy. Hongkong scents another China war, and looks forward to increased prosperity as a consequence.

FORMOSA.

The following Memorial, addressed to Sir Rutherford Alcock regarding the late persecution of Chinese converts in Formosa, has been handed to us for publication.

To His Excellency Sir J. Rutherford Alcock, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in China.

SIR.—We, the undersigned, British Protestant missionaries in Formosa, humbly beg your Excellency's attention to the following memorial, bearing on the gross injustice of the Chinese authorities towards missionaries and their converts in this island, and setting forth facts which warrant, as we believe, an appeal to your Excellency to interfere on our behalf.

1. A Protestant mission in connection with the Presbyterian church in England was commenced three years ago at Tai-wan foo, one of the open treaty ports of Formosa. At Tai-wan foo, it was found impossible to secure a house within the walls of the city, every negotiation abruptly breaking down in consequence of some interference *ab extra*—an interference notoriously ascribed to the authorities, and not unjustly, as was proved by their after conduct. A house being at length secured outside the city (the then Commissioner of Customs kindly allowing us the use of one which he was vacating), mission work was commenced in connection with a dispensary for the healing of disease. In the course of a few weeks there began to be active manifestations of hostility, the missionaries were stoned while walking peacefully about, the landlord of the house occupied by the mission was threatened with violence, accusations of the most wicked and disgusting character were freely circulated against us, and placards were posted up describing us as resurrectionists, murderers of the most awful type, and as having then many dead bodies secreted in the house. It became so difficult for us to move about, that we appealed to the Chinese authorities as did also Mr. Swinhoe, then H. B. M. Consul in Formosa, to issue a proclamation contradicting the false rumours which were circulated against us, and warning the people against acts of violence. Promises to this effect were made, but were not kept, while on the contrary increasingly hostile placards were posted up without the least interference on the part of the authorities. The result was as might have been anticipated—a violent assault was one day made upon the chapel, and the district mandarin who, after long delay, appeared upon the scene, utterly refused to protect us against the mob, unless on a promise that we should leave the place in three days. We had no resource but to comply, and so we had to leave Tai-wan foo, a place in which, by treaty enactment, we should unquestionably have been allowed to settle, nor were any later Consular remonstrances on the subject of this outrage of any value in opening up our way to return.

2. The mission location was then transferred to Takao, and eighteen months later a station was opened in Pithâu, the district city of Hang-san. In the latter place premises were purchased for the mission, the names of two of the Chinese members being inserted on the deed, which was duly registered in the Yamen, no word of protest being uttered against a purchase for such an object. About a fortnight after the opening of the chapel, an assault was made upon it, and all the new benches and some few other articles carried off, the hinder doors being driven in by large stones and heavy pieces of wood. The leaders in this assault were *chóng-iông* and other parties connected with the Yamen—men whose names were notorious, and who made no concealment of their leadership in the attack. Mr. Carroll, the then acting Consul in Takao, and after him Mr. Adkins, both endeavoured to obtain redress for this assault, but in vain; the stolen articles have never been restored, nor were any of the parties, whose names were again and again laid before the mandarins, seized or punished because of this outrage.

3. But the worst development of this form of persecution began on the 11th of April last, and at the date of this memorial is not yet over. On the 11th April, while one of the mission catechists, Ko-tiong, was quietly passing through the streets of Pithâu on his way to chapel, he came upon a crowd gathered around an imbecile woman. Some in the crowd were noisily declaring that this woman had become imbecile because of partaking of betel-nut and tea at the hands of some Christian. When Ko-tiong had come to the edge of the crowd, he was immediately accosted by a chóng-iông, who doubtless recognized him, with the query whether he were not a Roman Catholic! The catechist denied that he was such, declaring that he was a Protestant. Before he could utter another sentence, a cry was raised against him, and he was laid hold of by the chóng-iông and others and beaten. He escaped from their hands into the house of a graduate, who had formerly been connected, as a teacher, with the mission, but was speedily dragged from thence, beaten and robbed in the street, and would undoubtedly have been killed, had he not again escaped and rushed into the Yamen, which was close by. The mandarin came out at his call, and examined into the case. He was accused by parties around of having administered tea or other food to two women which had caused them to become imbecile, and that this had been done in order to their more easily becoming Christians. The catechist being absolutely ignorant of these women, not to his knowledge having seen then until they were brought to the Yamen, and neither of the women ever having been within the chapel either for healing or to worship, nor themselves accusing Ko-tiong, the case could not stand; but the magistrate, seeing the temper of the people, ordered the catechist to prison. He was no sooner in prison then the mob, incited and led by several of the chóng iông and others connected with the Yamen, made for the chapel near the north gate of the city, and entering it, armed with knives and other weapons, began to plunder and carry off everything that could possibly be removed. In this way all the furniture of the chapel and of the dwelling house, dispensary and other rooms attached to the chapel, all the books, bedding, boxes and clothes belonging to the missionary and his assistants, and a large assortment of medicines and medical apparatus in daily use at the dispensary, were entirely removed. This being completed, the rioters began, and for one or two days following continued, unmolested, to tear down the building itself, carrying away the wood, bricks, tiles, and every thing that could possibly be used elsewhere. The building was thus completely wrecked. Further, the rioters proceeded to the house of one of the worshippers not far off, entered it, and plundered it of all its contents, beat the man's wife, tearing her outer garments from her person, and driving her out with her daughter-in-law into the street. This man's house being of poor material, they did not take down to carry away, but wantonly injured it by knocking down part of the walls. Further, regarding the persons of the worshippers and the assistants connected with the chapel, this mob led by the chóng-iông displayed great violence. The assistant, seeing the rioters entering the chapel with knives, etc., at once took flight. One was pursued for three miles, but succeeded in escaping; the other was caught in his father's house outside the city, and robbed and beaten there. He made his escape into the adjoining fields, but was again caught and beaten; and, but for the vigorous interference of some neighbours of his father, would have been killed. The worshipper whose house was plundered was fortunately in another village at the time on business, but on his return was watched for and pursued, and had to pass part of the night in the woods to escape falling into their hands. The other worshippers in two villages outside of Pithâu, finding that the mob was so lawless, and that it was openly led by parties connected with the Yamen, and hearing also that they were marked for seizure, fled to Takao for protection.

4. The news of this riot in Pithâu, of the seizure and imprisonment of Ko-tiong, of the destruction of the chapel, of the beating of some worshippers and the flight of the rest, soon spread to the surrounding country, and emboldened the evil disposed everywhere to manifest the utmost violence towards any who were suspected of Christianity. On the 24th of April, thirteen days after the first outbreak, another of the catechists, Cheng Cheng-hung, had occasion, on urgent business, to go to a village called Chô-iâ, about five miles to the north-west of Pithâu. This catechist had been there several times previously, engaged in evangelistic work, so that he was easily recognised. While in the village above mentioned, the cry was raised that he was a Christian and a poisoner (the usual accusation at the time against all Christians, that they put medicine into wells and into food, into betel-nut and tea, and along the roads secretly, to kill people), and the poor fellow was seized by the roughs of the place, who immediately gathered round. He escaped for a few minutes into the house of a graduate close by, who was willing to protect him, but the crowd burst into this man's enclosure and house, and dragging forth the catechist, murdered him with stones and knives.

5. Although the names of the leading rioters have been sent into the district magistrate, as well as to the Taotai at Tai-wan foo, not one has been seized, nor the slightest attempt made to repress such excesses by punishing those concerned in them. The leading rioters on this occasion, as on that of last year, were chông iông and other petty officials connected with the district Yamen, who are now at large as if nothing had happened, and watching opportunities to lay hold of such Christians as have dared to return to the neighbourhood. Nor has any attempt been made to seize the murderers of Cheng Cheng-hung at Chô-iâ. It is therefore as yet absolutely impossible for those Christians who live in and around Pithâu to move about there, except in hazard of their lives. Some have dared to do so, but others more prominently known in connection with the worship of God, as the men whose house was destroyed cannot possibly do so, and are still on the hands of the missionaries for support.

6. That the catechist Ko-tiong, although there was no vestige of evidence against him, was nevertheless kept in prison for the space of seven weeks, and was finally released only upon the exercise of extreme pressure on the part of the acting British Consul.

7. That the movable property connected with the chapel and house attached, and with the house of the worshipper above mentioned, amounted to a value of not less than $462 (four hundred and sixty-two dollars), as shown in the detailed Chinese account handed in to the Consul; and that it would require no less than three hundred dollars ($300) to restore the wrecked chapel and buildings to their original state.

We humbly beg your Excellency's consideration of all these facts. For three years the authorities in Formosa have deliberately disregarded the provisions of the Treaty in all that relates to Christian missionaries and their converts. They have not only refused to protect them, but have secretly and openly steadily opposed their position in the island, and have so acted as to lead their subordinates, writers, chóng-iông and others to suppose that any violence towards Christians would not be dealt with as a criminal offence. They have refused the repeated applications of the British Consuls, Messrs. Swinhoe, Carroll, and Adkins, to deal justly in the several cases which these gentlemen have brought before them; and though the present acting British Consul, Mr. Jamieson, has severely remonstrated with them on the extreme injustice of their dealings in the present instance, there is no probability either that justice will be visited on the leaders in the recent violence and murder, or that the value of our property destroyed will be recovered. We are constrained therefore to approach your Excellency with this memorial, and to beg your assistance. We are assured that it is only the influence of your position and authority, exercised at Peking, that can move the authorities of Formosa to grant to Christians any measure of justice. We have no complaint against the people for persecution at their hands, but against the authorities and their subordinates in the Yamen.

We believe that we are justified at the present crisis in approaching your Excellency on this subject, and we place the matter in your hands, believing that your assistance will be granted to us, and that it will accomplish all that we require.

We beg most respectfully to subscribe ourselves, your Excellency's most obedient servants,

J. L. MAXWELL, M. D.,
HUGH RITCHIE,
Missionaries of the Presbyterian Church in England.

TAKAO, June, 1868.

THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

MINUTES of the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders in the Lyceum Theatre, held at the Club on Wednesday, 16th September, 1868.

Mr. BAKER was requested to take the chair which he consented to do.

The CHAIRMAN then rose and said that the first business which would occupy the attention of the meeting was the adoption of the report of the Trustees, and the passing of the accounts. The balance sheet was in the hands of all present, and, in order to save time, he would therefore propose.

"That the Report and accounts, as printed, be taken as read, and passed."

This was seconded by Mr. Chalmers, and carried unanimously.

Mr. OLIPHANT then drew attention to the balance of $ 695. 86, now lying in the hands of the Trustees, which sum would have to be appropriated in accordance with the terms of the resolution passed at the last meeting, viz:—part set aside as the nucleus of an Insurance Fund, and the remainder devoted to the redemption of Shares.

Mr. WESTALL accordingly proposed, and Mr. HAWES seconded.

"That the proposal of the Committee as embodied in their Report be carried out, viz; to appropriate $ 300 out of the balance in hand as an Insurance Fund; to divide $ 300 by Lottery among the body of Shareholders for the redemption of Shares; and to carry the balance to account.

Carried *nem con.*

Mr. TATE then, on behalf of the Trustees, tendered their resignation of office.

Mr. CHALMERS proposed—

That the following gentlemen,—Messrs. Tate, Corner, Bell, Oliphant, Westall, and Rev. C. H. Butcher,—forming the Committee of the Amateur Dramatic Corps for the ensuing year, be also elected to serve as Trustees for the Shareholders in the Theatre.

This was seconded by Mr. BAKER, and carried amidst applause.

Mr. TATE then rose and stated that the Committee had been requested by the Amateur Dramatic Corps to take into consideration and report upon a scheme for the re-construction of the Corps on the same basis as the Philharmonic Society. The matter had been carefully weighed by them, but they had come to the opinion that the obstacles to carrying the suggestion into effect were too great, and they were therefore not in a position to recommend its adoption (Hear, hear.)

Mr. OLIPHANT believed that the scheme proposed was not a bad one, but at the same time it was quite impracticable. It was suggested that the expenses of performances should be defrayed by subscription instead of by payment at the doors. but this would involve a guarantee on the part of the Corps of so many performances a season, which he, for one, would certainly not give his adherence to. The Corps was too small at present to enter into any undertaking of the sort; perhaps when the number of its members increased the scheme might appear feasible, but it certainly was not so at present.

Mr. TATE fully endorsed the remarks of the last speaker. He was quite sure no member of the Corps would bind himself to act a certain number of times during the season, and besides, it was very probable that, for the future, Shanghai would be visited by a large number of professional troupes during the theatrical season, and this fact would of course seriously affect the movements of the A. D. C.

After a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting separated.

Law Reports.

SUPREME COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

September 22nd, 1868.

W. B. CLYATT *v.* W. TARRANT.

Claim for $232.66 balance of an account current extending from 1865 to last month.

Plaintiff is a storekeeper in Newchwang and acted as defendant's agent there, while it appears the defendant filled the same office in Shanghai for the plaintiff, and as each party was receiving money for the other—hence this suit.

Defendant admitted the claim but pleaded a set off.

This His Honor objected to, as the defendant had put in no written answer to the plaint; and pointed out that it was only necessary for the plaintiff to get into the witness box and swear to the writing of the bill handed in being defendant's, to obtain judgment; under which circumstances the defendant would have to bring a fresh suit against the plaintiff to recover any amount which he might be indebted to him.

The plaintiff on being sworn stated that he has had a deal of transactions with the defendant for a long time, that he, desiring a settlement with him, got the account which is in court from him, that account according to Mr. Tarrant's own handwriting shows a balance in his favor of the amount sued for, that he has had no subsequent transactions with him and yet the defendant now seeks to plead a set off; terminating his case with an answer to the bench, that if he pays for some cards which

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the defendant wants to charge to him, he will then owe him nothing, unless it is that of an exorbitant charge of $50, which defendant makes for collecting $500 for him in Shanghai.

The defendant, in replying said that the account which he gave plaintiff and which he is now sued on, was merely a rough outline, and he gave plaintiff to understand as much when he gave him the account. He also refused to sign it on that ground. He has since made out an amended account, which shews a balance of only $80 in plaintiff's favor. He gave that account to Mr. White to forward to the plaintiff. He had made enquiries from Mr. Bate, relative to his set off, but had been informed by him that he might be able to plead it at the hearing.

Mr. Bate informed his Honor that that was after the expiry of the time for filing answer; and he could not then receive any reply from the defendant. That was more a supposition of his.

The case, however, after a deal of time and trouble, came back to the starting point, and judgment was entered for the plaintiff with costs. Defendant to bring a fresh action to recover any amount which plaintiff may be owing him.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

September 22nd.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

Re the barque *Bolivar*, cause of bottomry.

Mr. Robinson, who appeared for the Bondholders, explained that the *Bolivar* sailed from New York for Yokohama on the 13th July 1867, she met with very bad weather, and had to put into Rio where the master was a perfect stranger. He communicated with the owners at New York, who ordered the ship to be repaired. But they became insolvent immediately afterwards; and the only option the master had was to raise money on bottomry. He put himself in the hands of the English Consul at Rio, who ordered a survey by masters of other vessels in harbour. The result was that tenders for her repairs were invited and the most advantageous accepted. There was nothing but what was perfectly straight forward. On a previous occasion, as it was obvious loss might otherwise fall on the Bondholder, he (Mr. R.) had applied to the Chief Judge for a sale of the vessel. The order had been given, and executed at Yokohama; the wages paid out of the proceeds of sale, and the balance remitted to the Registrar of this Court. He (Mr. R.) now handed in the bottomry bond, verified by H. B. M. Consul at Rio. He could not see that there was any difficulty in the case. The Court was in possession of evidence to justify it in adjudicating in favour of the Bondholder. A part of the cargo had been delivered to foreign consignees. He was not aware what course the foreign courts would pursue, but he imagined that they would act in accordance with this Court.

The Court understood that they would not be so.

Mr. Robinson continued, then, unfortunately the Bondholder could be helped no further than had been done. Messrs. Wilkie and Robison, the agents of the ship in Yokohama, were themselves the largest consignees, and the cargo which had been arrested was in their hands. If they had any objection they ought to have appeared in Court and stated it; as they had not done so, the assumption was that they acquiesced in their position. He assumed then that the Court, on reading the bond and affidavits produced, would pronounce for the Bond as against ship, freight and cargo.

The Court acquiesced.

Mr. Robinson continued, then the only remaining questions were whether the Court should direct a reference to merchants in Rio, and secondly as to the rate of premium charged. Mr. R. quoted cases from Pritchard's Admiralty digest, vol. 2, p. 604, to prove that it was not the practice of the Court to order a reference unless it appeared likely that substantial benefit would arise therefrom, in order not to put the Bondholder to needless expense. In this case, there was no apparent discrepancy in the accounts, while there would be a considerable difference between the amount received and that due. There were the proceeds of the ship, the cargo, and a sum of $1,296 which it appeared Messrs. Wilkie & Robison had paid the Captain for freight. Altogether about $ 10,725 only would be available to meet the bond which amounted to about $15,000. Even if some items in the charge were disallowed, therefore, on reference, still not enough would remain to pay the balance due. It had been hinted that the rate of interest charged was high. But the enormous risk undergone by the lender must be considered, and the longer the voyage the larger the risk. This was a five months voyage. Besides the parties had made an open bargain. An advertisement for an advance had been issued, and the bondholder had signified his willingness to advance on the terms in question. It would be absurd for the Court to come forward and say—"I think your bargain a bad one; I will make a better." Mr. Robinson argued at some length in support of his claim against the cargo and freight, quoting Schwabe p. 524 in favour of the latter, and asked the Court to order a sale of the cargo arrested and to order Messrs. Wilkie and Robison to pay the $1,296 freight into the Registrar. If they had paid the latter sum to the Captain, they had done so with a knowledge that the bond existed. If they had not done so, it was of course an asset. Mr. Robinson opposed some items in the accounts of the sale—for example a charge of 2 per cent by the Consul for attending the sale of the ship. Such a charge was, he believed, allowed in the case of a derelict ship, or of a Consul having to travel to attend a sale, but he saw no reason for it here, when the Consul employed an Auctioneer on the spot.

The Court reserved its decision.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

Saturday, Sept. 19th, 1868.

In re Dadabhoy Burjorjee, *Bankrupt to pass his last examination.*

Mr. James Young, partner in Messrs. Overweg and Co., appeared for the firm to prove the sum of Tls. 7,704.57 balance *on* an account current beginning from March 1865 and ending on 4th August, 1868.

Messrs. Overweg & Co. were creditors at the time the bankrupt executed a deed in favor of his creditors shortly after March 1865, they were not consenting parties to that deed nor have they derived any benefit by it. At the meeting held in August last, they were debarred from proving this debt on account of its not being in the schedule.

They had received from the bankrupt a consignment of Goods to Tientsin in part payment, also as security, a bond on some land situated somewhere in the vicinity of Alpha Farm, and which the bankrupt states to be a little more than three *mow*. No value was attached to it. They still hold that bond. All the Goods which they received from the bankrupt on account of this claim, are credited in the account handed into Court.

They now desire to know whether, in case they do not prove, on the bankrupt obtaining his discharge, that would free him from their claim.

The Court said that to prove this claim, Mr. Young must first hand in the security which his firm hold on the land; he was also in doubt whether the deed executed in 1865 could work against non-consenting creditors. It had not been registered.

Mr. Young said, that the principal of this claim was due before the bankrupt compounded with his creditors in 1865.

His Lordship would like to see the deed before adjudicating; he had heard a great deal about the bankrupts affairs, and desired an interview with him, requesting that he would bring all his books.

Mr. Young also had a claim against the estate in favor of Richmond and Co. of London, but was not fully in possession of the necessary power to enable the Court to admit it.

F. H. Metta then proved for Tls. 325 for cash paid to bankrupt's order—admitted. A Chinese, servant to the bankrupt, then proved for Tls. 14 for wages, and Tls. 26 for debt incurred on behalf the bankrupt,—admitted.

Two other domestics' claims, for Tls. 10 each, were preferred by the above servant, who was informed that the parties must appear in person to prove their claims.

The meeting then adjourned, to enable his Honor to examine the deed, which was executed before the establishment of the Supreme court; and to see whether it was binding on all the then creditors or not.

His Honor at closing said he did not feel at all satisfied about the bankrupts being discharged from all these labilities; it was all very well to talk about a dividend, but he did not see where it was to come from; he should be glad to have all the particulars concerning the case laid before him; and reiterated his request to the bankrupt to call at his office.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

Sept. 17.

Before R. A. Mowat, Esq.

C. T. Jones v. Wheelock & Meller.

Judgment.

The question in this case arises upon the interpretation of a contract for advertising. The plaintiff, on the 25th March last, circulated among the auctioneers of Shanghai a proposition for publishing their advertisements in his journal at a reduced rate, for a twelvemonth from the 31st of that month. The proposition commenced in these words—

The "Shanghai Evening Express."

The undersigned, being desirous of obtaining the support of the auctioneers of Shanghai, for the above journal, is willing to contract for *one* year, from the 31st March 1868, to insert *all* their advertisements at an almost nominal rate.

Provided *four* out of the under-mentioned houses will agree to these terms, and signify their assent opposite their respective names, the undersigned will agree to insert their notices at —[Here follow the rates.]

It is signed "C. Treasure Jones, Editor," and was addressed to seven of the auctioneering houses in the place. Six of them signified their assent to the proposition in the way indicated, the defendants being one of the six. A letter embodying the terms was sent that day (March 25th) to the defendants by the plaintiff—he having obtained the requisite number of signatures to his proposition—notifying them that the contract would commence on the day fixed.

Early in May the bill presented to the defendants for advertisements in April (the first month under the contract), amounting to $13, was refused payment on the ground that plaintiff had been inserting their advertisements without authority. "To prevent any misunderstanding for the future," (their letter concluded) "we beg to state that we will give you notice when we desire our advertisements to appear in your paper." They, however, finally, to end the dispute, consented to pay this particular bill, but stated that they would pay no others of the kind, and sent to the plaintiff a further written notice to the following effect :—

Shanghai, 5th May, 1868.

C. Treasure Jones, Esq.,
Editor of the *Evening Express.*

Dear Sir,—We beg hereby to give you notice that we shall not recognise any claims against us for charges of advertising our auction sales in your paper, unless the insertion is specially ordered by us.

Yours faithfully,
Wheelock & Meller.

To this the plaintiff rejoined next day that he would hold them to their contract, and expect them to pay his claims for inserting all their auction advertisements until the 31st March 1869.

No further correspondence took place. The bills for May, June, July and August, amounting in all to $66, were separately, or collectively, refused payment, and it is this sum which is sought to be recovered in the present action. The number of advertisements insertion of which was specially ordered in plaintiff's paper, was, I take it, something very small; while the bulk of them were copied, without reference to the defendants or application for their authority, from the other newspaper in which they had appeared. The defendants are willing of course to pay for the former, but not for the latter.

The whole question, then, turns upon the meaning of the expression "*all* their advertisements" (as it stands in the proposition of contract), or (as in the plaintiff's letter of 25th March) "*all* your auction notices." Is the "*all*" to be taken to mean "all you may have control over and so be able to send me"? or "all that you have occasion to publish"? *sc.* in any newspaper whatever. Now, upon the face of it, it may mean either of these two things, and ordinarily I should have to look to the intention of the parties and to the surrounding circumstances for the true construction. But here neither of these tests affords a sufficient guide; for the original meaning of either party was, I have no doubt, what each now insists that it ever was and has been; and the circumstances under which each was acting at the time the contract was made, being present only to the minds of each, were of course simply considerations, that strengthened them in the conception they had formed of its meaning. The plaintiff may be supposed to have argued that he would never have contracted to make such a large reduction in the usual terms of advertising had he not expected to get a proportionate increase in the number of advertisements; and, similarly, the defendants would reason that they never conceived that they were binding themselves to advertise in plaintiff's journal in cases where their constituents had expressly forbidden insertion in more journals than the one (perhaps) they named, and would in consequence refuse to bear the expense which would then necessarily fall on the defendants themselves.

Under these circumstances, then, how is the contract to be interpreted? On the face of it, it is ambiguous; and, as a matter of fact, the parties understood it,—and, as I have shown, reasonably understood it,—to mean different things. I think that the only solution that remains, is to allow the application of that maxim of law which requires a contract to be interpreted more strictly against the person who relies upon it. *Verba chartarum fortius accipiuntur contra proferentem: Pactio obscura iis noce quorum fuit in potestate rem apertius dicere.* The French law is to the same effect "Dans le doute, la convension s' interprète contre celui qui a stipulé et en faveur de celui qui a contracté l' obligation." So the civil law. *In stipulationibus quum quæritur quid actum sit, verba contra stipulatorem interpretanda sunt, quia stipulatori liberum fuit verba late concipere.* The application of all which to the present case, is, that inasmuch as the contract was drawn up by the plaintiff and was in his own words, it was incumbent on him to see that he expressed so clearly to the defendants what the proposition and the contract were, that there could be no room for any reasonable doubt as to what was the obligation that they were binding themselves to perform. A familiar instance of this principle is the case of a policy of insurance, where the words of the policy being the language of the company, must, if there be any ambiguity in them be taken most strongly against the Company.

If, then, the plaintiff's language is not explicit enough to exclude any interpretation that the defendant can fairly reasonably and in good faith put upon it, I conceive that the spirit of the above maxims must be applied to this case, and the defendant be permitted to plead successfully that he never entered into a contract of the kind on which he is sued; for when the ambiguity is the plaintiff's, that construction should be taken which is least advantageous to the plaintiff and least burdensome to the defendant.

All the books agree that the maxims quoted above being somewhat harsh must only be resorted to when other means of interpretation fail; that is, there must be ambiguity, and the intention of the parties cannot be ascertained with sufficient certainty (or what comes to the same thing, where they intended different things.) But I am the less disinclined to apply it in this case for these four considerations.

1st.—The literal interpretation of the word "all" for which the plaintiff contends would give him the right to copy (and to compel the defendants to pay him, too, for such copied insertion) all advertisements that they might publish during the year in any of the journals of Hongkong or Japan, as well as in those of Shanghai, for there is nothing in the contract that limits the "all" to advertisements appearing in Shanghai papers or published at Shanghai in the first instance. But this was manifestly never intended by either party. Hence the "all" is not to be taken in its broadest sense, and once this narrowing process commences, where is it to stop, provided always that some reasonable interpretation be left to it?

2nd.—The last paragraph of the plaintiff's letter, which is as follows :—

"I shall feel obliged if you will forward me your advertisements as early in the afternoon as you conveniently can. No advertisements received after 5 P.M., can appear in the same evening's issue."

must, it seems to me, have had naturally the effect of strengthening the conviction in the defendants, mind that the meaning they put on the contract was the meaning which the plaintiff had in view. It is true that the plaintiff explained that this was to enable the advertisements to appear the same evening, and thus save a day, but surely an invitation to send the notices in time is not the less an invitation to send them at all. The defendants might, I think, very well be left as business men to discover for themselves that if they did not send the notices before a certain hour, they would be too late, and I dare say they knew very well, from having previously advertised in the paper, what was the right time to send notices to ensure their insertion. Not a hint is dropped that if the notices are not sent before 5 P.M. they will have to be copied next morning out of another newspaper.

3rd.—The plaintiff must, I think, be taken to have some knowledge of business dealings of the kind common in the defendants' trade. I fancy every body knows that an auctioneer deducts from the proceeds of the sale only those expenses that he has incurred for his constituent and by his constituent's orders—that the outlay he makes without authority is simply disallowed and has to be borne by himself. With five journals in Shanghai, some selection must be made by the seller as to which of them he will have notice of his sale inserted in. Either, then, the defendants must have foisted upon their constituents the "Express" as an advertising medium, simply in order to carry out their own contract with its proprietor (in the sense

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the proprietor understood it,) or they must have had to pay for it themselves out of their own pocket without any counterbalancing advantage; both of which theories are unreasonable.

4th.—The last consideration that influences me is, that the plaintiff has not in my opinion acted fairly by the defendants. They gave him distinct notice on at least three occasions, immediately on its appearing that their were two constructions that might be put on the contract, that they did not, according to their interpretation, admit his right to extract their advertisements from other papers, and that they did not consider themselves liable in the cases in which he should do so, and that they would not pay. He on the other hand goes on for four months after this notice, presenting his monthly accounts and having each refused, and yet he does nothing till now, when by having had the question decided at once, the defendants might have been enabled, if the case went against them, to make some arrangement which would relieve them in whole or in part of the burden they had carelessly allowed to be placed on their own shoulders.

I wish to discourage the practice of holding over actions without sufficient cause after a question has once been definitely raised between two parties, especially when the party who so does knows that, in the meanwhile, every day's delay is operating to the prejudice of the other.

To conclude. The equities of the case are all on the side of the defendants. They acted with perfect good faith in the matter throughout; they put an intelligible and not unreasonable construction on the contract; they repudiated emphatically and repeatedly their liability as soon as a new interpretation was presented to their minds; and, in order to avoid litigation, they went as far as paying the first amount claimed, without being compelled to do so. The contract they entered into was (as I have shown) one which could not be absolutely and literally interpreted as the plaintiff contends, which was loosely drawn, which was ambiguous, and which was the language of the party who, long after the question might have been settled, now tries to make the ambiguity tell in his favour. The plaintiff on his side, urged that he had been put to expense in increasing the size of his journal, in consequence of the defendants' acceptance of the contract. I don't know that I should look at this; I may point out, however, that in his proposition of contract he stipulates for four supporters, and he gets six, or without the present defendants, five.

The order I shall make is, that the defendants pay the plaintiff, at the reduced rate, for all the advertisements inserted between the 1st May and the day (the 5th) they protested against unauthorized insertion, and equally at the reduced rate, for those only specially ordered to be inserted from that day to the day the cause was heard. As the defendants have omitted to pay into court what they considered themselves liable for, this Judgment will carry costs for the plaintiff.

*** This judgment has been appealed against.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

September 22nd, 1868.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

An inquest was yesterday morning held in the Law Secretary's office, touching the circumstances under which Mr. A. B. le Poer Power came to his death. Mr. Mowat acting as the coroner, with a jury of three composed of Messrs. F. H., Parker, M. Hawtrey and Wm. Cheshire junior.

The coroner and jury visited the body at the dead house at Pootung; which had been identified by Mr. Rosenthal and others, and then returned to the Law Secretary's office, where the inquest was held.

The following is the deposition of Mr. Rosenthal. Those of the other witnesses confirmed it.

A. E. ROSENTHAL.—I have known Mr. Power for 7 years. On Saturday, 19th September, about 10.15 P.M., he and I started in Mr. Stripling's house boat for Fung-hwang-shan. There was a strong ebb tide against us. I was in the stern of the boat and deceased in the bow. There were three boatmen with me at the stern, and three boatmen, and two houseboys at the bow with Mr. Power. We got abreast of the French Police Station near Tong-kadoo. It took us half an hour to get there, the tide being against us. Mr. Power was on the look out. We got to leeward of a large ship and lost the wind, so that the sail began to flap and we had no headway, and the tide carried our stern under the bow of the ship. It was an English ship, I think. The boat struck easy and tilted slightly, not sufficiently to overturn the glasses in the cabin. In about 30 sec. the boat righted. I was by the helm, and when the boat struck I shouted out not to fear. I heard a splash; it was pitch dark; there was a light only in the cabin. All the boatmen in the stern rushed forward, over the top of the house. I remained at the helm, and put it to starboard, and she righted immediately. I did not hear Power's voice in reply to my shout, and I then become aware that he must be overboard. I roared to the men to come and yulow and take down the sail, but it was some minutes before they came, the boat went away past the ship a few yards, the sail just catching the wind. When the sail was lowered, the tide carried the boat backward quickly. It went past the ship on the windward side. The ship put out a boat almost immediately. When I got a man to the yulow, we were quite at the stern of the ship. When I heard the splash I called out where is Mr. Power? Why didn't he answer? The big boy was very confused and it was half a minute before he gave any account. He gave me to understand there were four people overboard and Mr. Power amongst them. It was too dark to see beyond a few paces. I fancied I saw one man cling to a rope at the stern of the ship. The ship put out a boat and saved that man. When we got past the ship, the tide and yulow brought us to a stand a little way from the French Police Station. I took a Sampan then, and went off to the ship and saw them landing the boatman they had saved. I asked whether it was a Foreigner or a Chinaman but they said they could not tell till they got him on deck. The body of Mr. Power has not been found that I know of, I went to the police. I cannot explain why Mr. Power should have fallen overboard, unless the shock did it, I could not see distinctly from stern to the bow. Mr. Power has been living with me for nearly three years. I was acquainted with his private affairs. He has had a sleeping room at the Municipal Post Office for the last four or five months. He had a wife and two children, who are residing with the Revd. A. B. Power at Blackheath, London. His life was insured for £ 1200. He made no will so far as I know.

The evidence of the two house boys was taken, and the deposition of the Captain of the Siamese barque *St. Paul* who had put out a boat immediately, and succeeded in saving one of the Chinamen, was read; the depositions of one or two of the Chinese sailors were also read over, which corroborated the others word for word; and the verdict which was immediately given, was that the deceased came to his death by accidental drowning.

Miscellaneous.

We are requested to state that, as Mr. Cooke—who has kindly acted hitherto as Secretary to the Foot Ball Club—is leaving Shanghai, he has handed over the accounts to Mr. Tobin, who has consented to act as his successor. We are glad to hear that the Club is $37 to the good.

We called attention, some time ago, to the fact that money could now be remitted from Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong to England, by means of Post Office orders. We are glad to learn that, on and after the 2nd November next, Money Orders will also be granted at Hongkong on the Post Offices at Shanghai and Yokohama, and in like manner at Shanghai and Yokohama upon the Hongkong Office, for sums not exceeding Fifty Dollars, at the ruling rates for Dollars, charged with the following rates of Commission, viz.:—On Orders not exceeding $25, 15 cents; Above $25 and not exceeding $50, 30 cents. The Money Orders will in each case be drawn in current Dollars and Cents.

The fire season seems to have commenced unusually early this year; Sunday morning about 2 A.M., the alarm sounded for a fire, which was discovered to be situated in the centre house of a block of Chinese buildings between the Kiukiang and Nankin roads; and which from its situation, and the breeze blowing at the time, threatened to spread freely, had it not been for the timely arrival of the engines. These were on the spot about ten minutes after the alarm, and succeeded in confining the fire to the single house, and soon extinguishing it. Another fire broke out, about 8.30 P.M. the same evening, in Hongquo, in the angle between the Astor House and Woosung Road. A number of China houses were burned down. At one time the fire seemed likely to consume everything in its neighborhood; but it was eventually checked by pulling down houses; and at 10 P.M., had been got fairly under. The damage done has been estimated at Tls. 7,000 to Tls. 7,500. It is suggested that the fire in Hong-que on Sunday affords a good opportunity for making a road through the heart of the property destroyed. It is very densely packed at present. A wide street from the Bund west to the Astor House, running parallel with the Woosung and Hongque roads into Tiendong road, would be a great improvement.

Rather late in the day, we subjoin the score of the Eleven in their first innings, in the match Eleven *v.* Eighteen. The score of the Eighteen was in our issue of the 19th instant. This Match seems to have died a natural death at the end of the first innings. But we hear that another and probably closer one is to be played on Saturday,—"The Racket Court *v.* The Cricket Club." This should produce a tight game.

Gore Booth	b. St. Croix	3
Bird	c. Mackintosh b. Percival	21
McDonell	c. Grant b. St. Croix	4
Scott	run out	10
Waller	run out	10
Turnbull	c. Hood b. Jaffray	13
Tobin	b. St. Croix	2
Groom	b. Percival	15
Dent	b. Percival	13
Price	l. b. w. b. St. Croix	10
Mowat	not out	10
	Byes 5, leg bye 1, wide balls 9	15
		126

We extract the following summary from the *Japan Times.*

The position of the two parties supposed to be engaged in a contest for supreme power in Japan remains unaltered. The Mikado's officers continue to collect duties at the open ports and to negotiate with the Representatives of foreign powers who have not yet recognized their master; the rebel Daimios of the north wait in their own provinces for a turn in their favour from the action of these diplomatists, who yet hesitate to declare themselves openly as anxious to restore the hated Shogoonate. Neither party has sufficient confidence in its own strength to attempt anything serious against the other, and commerce languishes in an uneasy and uncertain atmosphere of peace, that may at any moment be convulsed by a thunderstorm of war. We have unconfirmed reports from Noo-e gata of some days' fighting, the result of which is said to have been the retirement of the Northern troops from the place; but the native authorities here still protest to the British Minister against foreigners resorting to the port, as they cannot yet open it to foreign trade under the necessary condition of guaranteeing security to foreign life and property.

ROW AT HIOGO.

We have to report a particularly disagreeable occurrence at Kobé. On the night of August 31st half-a-dozen midshipmen, whose names, we are truly sorry to say, are not in our possession, two from the U. S. *Oneida*, four from H. I. M. *Venus* and *Belliqueuse*, dined at a French *restaurant* in Kobé after which they went to the *Yoshiwarra*, which we may as well, for the proper understanding of this affair, call for once by its English name of a brothel. After misbehaving themselves there—for even in such a place misbehaviour is possible—they turned out and smashed the lamp of an adjacent guardhouse; a lamp, be it remarked, with the Mikado's crest upon it, and to natives as significant a symbol of power as the Eagle in American Consulates or the tricolour in front of a French Legation. The guard turned out, some of the midshipmen gallantly drew their revolvers and blazed away, so soon as they saw that the Japanese did not draw their swords, and finally, after several shots had been fired, the party ran away down to the bund. There they again fired at a boatman who paddled out from the wharf, refusing to take them off, and the quiet of the night was ultimately restored by the arrival of some men-of-war's boats, whose crews took the drunken boys to their respective ships.—*Japan Times.*

THE ALBION AT NEEGATA.

(*Japan Gazette.*)

On the 18th July, the S. S. *Albion*, having been chartered by a party of gentlemen to proceed to Neegata, with a view to opening trade with that port, left Yokohama with the charterers and some of the owners of the steamer on board. Going north about, she arrived at Hakodadi on the 21st July, and at Neegata on the 24th.

A certain degree of disappointment was at first experienced by all on board, as they found the place blockaded, and not even junks allowed to enter. Lying off the entrance to the harbour for a day or two, they were at length obliged by a gale of wind that came on, to run across to the Island of Sado; where, at a distance of 26 miles in a direction due W. from Neegata, they found a beautiful harbour sheltered from all winds. It is a place formed by nature for a fine port, and, it on the mainland, would of itself suffice to draw commerce to it. There is a natural dock—a lagoon—formed by the surrounding hills, and filled by the mountain streams. The upper part of it is quite fresh water, and its depth sufficient for the largest vessel.

Ashore they were received most heartily by the governor and all the people. Several Japanese gentlemen dined on board the steamer, and during the whole time she was in the harbour, crowds visited her. The island is beautiful in the extreme; even surpassing our own neighbourhood. On returning to Neegata, they found the blockade raised, and entered without any hindrance. But again disappointment seized them. The place was in the hands of the Northern confederation, and seemed to be under martial law, or the Japanese equivalent for it. All the large merchants had sent off their goods to places of safety, and no houses were opened save the ordinary provision shops. At first the officials, although perfectly polite and courteous, avoided anything like cordiality; but they soon melted, and became every-thing that could be desired. The governor and several high officers honoured the proprietors by accepting their invitation to dinner, and were very much at home in their use of European prandial implements—in marked contrast to their Sado compatriots. On a subsequent occasion the governor invited several of the foreign visitors to his house, and treated them with much kindness and hospitality. The authorities were always willing to provide an escort, and pressed them strongly not to go about without one, lest evil should befall them—but not one of the party is conscious of having encountered so much as a lowering look, from gentle or simple. The people of the town were especially glad to see them.

The object of their visit at first seemed likely to be frustrated; but gradually Silkworm's eggs began to be offered, and purchases were made at a reasonable price. The supply, however, not being equal to the demand, the price speedily rose. Mr. Schnell who was already there, and had been into the interior, appeared to have won universal confidence, and to have been doing a large business. He offered a great inducement to the charterers to visit Hamakura, a port in Sendai bay, which they determined to take advantage of on their return. Some of the party saw Mr. H. Schnell, of whom we have already told that he is a general in Aidzu's army. From what they heard, they understood that his office is very high, and that he is treated with the utmost confidence and respect. He dresses in a kind of hybrid native costume, his shoulders being clad in a fine silk tunic with a gauze surtout; his hair is combed back from the forehead; a red silk waistband also supports two swords, *a la Japonais*, although he sometimes substitutes for these a handsome cavalry sabre. His lower extremities are encased in long boots and breeches. As he passes through the streets the natives kowtow to him, and he is always accompanied by other high officials and a retinue.

Just before the arrival of the *Albion*, a Southern force had made its appearance, and a battle was expected, which led to all the precautions they found on their first approach to the port. On seeing the strength of the Confederation, however, the Daimios in charge surrendered, and went over, as the visitors were informed, with their whole force to the Northern party. All in the North are quite confident of their ultimate success; but they have a kind of feeling that the final settlement will be by arbitration. It appears certain that the Southern troops can never prevail against the Northern on their own ground. The Samourai are said to be "twice the men" we are in the habit of seeing about here; there being a similar difference in appearance, to that existing between a Highland Regiment and an ordinary Regiment of the line. And there is a manliness about them such as we never or very rarely see in these parts.

The appearance of Neegata is not so striking as was expected. A long low sandy beech runs throughout the entire front. The land, however, gradually rises until it reaches a fine mountain range. There is a river, with a bar that has only about 6 to 8 feet of water at high tide. The water of the river discolours the sea to a distance of some four or five miles. The houses are of a more substantial appearance than those of Yokohama; and canals surround and intersect the city in all directions, giving the idea of having been laid out after the Dutch plan. There are a great many temples, one or two rather handsome. Provisions were found to be very dear and scarce. No potatoes, few vegetables of any kind, and no flour. A young bull not much larger than a calf cost 100 boos. House room would appear to be very scarce. Mr. Schnell was asked one hundred boos a day for the temple he occupies. It was ultimately unsettled what the rate should be, but he was allowed to enter on possession.

The *Albion* arrived off Sendai bay early on the 27th instant. The port they wished to enter, Harakama, was not marked on the charts, and seeing a Japanese steamer crossing their bows at a small distance, it was determined to bear down and make enquiries. Directly it was perceived on board the Japanese steamer that they were approaching her, she turned tail and fled. The *Albion* gave chase, and overtook her; and found that it was a Tokugawa steamer, and that her officers, suspecting the purser to be of the South had cleared for action. However, it was explained that there were no hostile designs whatever, and that all that was required was the information as to the whereabouts of Harakama. This was refused—so Captain Kidney had his gig lowered and going to one of the numerous fishing boats, engaged a man out of

(*Continued on page 471.*)

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1868.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			290,344.42	2,383.78	..	292,728.20	3,843.41	..	10,210.99	2,079.06	400.17	4,768.74	14,144.85	35,538.92
Stanley Castle	Sept. 17	London	4,634.01	..	..	4,634.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Napoleon III	" 18	Do.	5,644.82	741.34	..	6,386.16	..	99.24	109.07	212.24	..	38.37	345.00	863.88
Nile	" 19	Do.	342.83	..	..	342.83	60.01	..	323.69	260.70	33.01	158.33	1,071.55	1,887.28
Sunda	" ..	Do.	1.94	..	..	1.94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	300,968.02	3,125.12	..	304,093.14	3,903.42	99.24	10,703.75	2,552.00	433.18	4,965.44	15,561.40	38,290.08

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			251.09	..	..	251.09	203.56	4,200.49	260.77	12.00	374.40	1,134.03	1,685.75	7,891.00
England	Sept. 19	New York	2.40	..	..	2.40	444.46	4,407.03	670.01	..	223.77	1,016.08	1,360.51	8,061.86
Costa Rica	" ..	Do.	201.61	..	..	201.61	..	2,341.13	202.45	..	207.15	417.33	721.55	3,889.61
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	455.10	..	..	455.10	648.02	8,948.65	1,153.23	12.00	805.32	2,567.44	3,767.81	19,842.47

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			3,801.45	..	..	3,801.45	..	..	143.20	..	..	..	63.06	276.27
Enterprise	Sept. 19	Newchwang	..	..	..	172.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73.60
Sunda	"	Hongkong	2.50	..	..	2.50	..	..	130.28	..	..	..	..	130.28
Manchu	"	Tientsin	319.50	..	2,592.74	2,912.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.60
Cadiz	"	Yokohama	1.28	..	..	1.28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Formosa	"	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.91
Kiu-shu	"	Tientsin	..	..	691.20	691.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	4,124.73	..	3,283.94	7,581.47	..	..	273.48	..	..	..	63.06	519.06

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	25634	6051	306	260	32251	4378	36629
	2364	690	92	16	3162	1423	4585
Total	27998	6741	398	276	35413	5801	41214

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Transhipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Transhipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Transhipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as per last Report		..	..	..	2,955.58	..	..	66.00	..	..	3,021.58
Arthur & Pallas	Sept. 18	..	..	..	61.57	..	..	..	..	..	61.57
Cadiz & Formosa	" 15 & 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	604.21	..	..	604.21
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	3,017.15	..	..	670.21	..	..	3,687.36

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	944	944.00	100	120.00	20	24.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	52	52.00	2	2.40	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	996	996.00	102	122.40	20	24.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	24	24.00	107	128.40	32	38.40	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Keelung. Chts.	Keelung. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	40½	49.50	35	35.00	30	30.00	72	72.00	81	81.00	16	16.00	101	101.00	..	..	384½	384.50
Patna	3	3.60	1	1.20	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	2	2.40	..	..	9	10.80
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3.60	..	..	3	3.60
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3.60	..	..	3	3.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	52½	53.10	36	36.20	31	31.20	72	72.00	81	81.00	18	18.40	109	110.00	..	..	399½	401.90

FREIGHTS.

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Voyage.	Lay Days.	Rates.	Remarks.
Enterprise	Siam.	Barque	488	To Newchwang to Hongkong	25	$ 0.22	Per picul.
Madawaska	Amer.	Schooner	511	" Swatow or Hongkong	25	0.28	"
				If viâ Chefoo	25	0.32	"
Lightfoot	British	Barque	472	Chefoo, & Newchwang to Foochow & back to Shanghai	40	0.50	"
Teazer	"	"	203	To Hakodadi and back	25	0.58	"
Victoria	"	Brig	207	" viâ Nagasaki	25	0.40	"
Pallas	N.-Ger.	Barque	526	" Foochow and back	—	4.80	Per ton register.
Chillingham	British	"	452	" " "	16	2,185.00	In full.
Mary	"	Ship	1139	" " "	28	5,100.00	"
Unkel Braesig	N.-Ger.	Barque	273	Ningpo to Hongkong	10	5,100.00	"
Lord Raglan	"	Ship	700	Rangoon to United Kingdom or Continent	—	£ 3. £ 3.5.	

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SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868.

IMPORTS.

THE last issue on the 19th, advised receipt of telegrams viâ Kiachta to 25th August, since when we have a week's later commercial advices, and some Indian telegrams received at Hongkong allude to an arrest of a Fenian supposed to have evil intentions towards the Queen; and a catastrophe at Holyhead. There have been no arrivals from England. In coals we have the *Heather Belle* from Newcastle, N.S.W., 19th; *St. Magnus* from Sydney, 23rd; *Cornelia* from Cardiff, 24th. The departures with Teas have consisted of the *Napoleon III* and *Nile* (str.) on the 18th, and *Stanley Castle* on 24th for London. The *England* for New York on the 21st. The Hongkong papers announce the arrival of the str. *Nymph*. The str. *Ajax* is still under water, but in the care of the parties contracting to raise her. In Exchange a fair amount of business has been done, of bank paper £210,000. Merchants £365,000. Francs bank 100,000. Merchants 100,000. The Post Office Money Order system which will come into operation on the 1st proximo, will be a great boon to remitters of small sums. The 14th August mail is due here on the 28th.

SOFT GOODS.—A very dull and inactive market for almost all classes of Goods has to be reported since last mail left and there are no present signs of improvement. This state of matters has been partly caused by over-speculation by natives and foreigners, and partly by the approach of the quarterly settling day, which will take place a week hence.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—Only 20 *a* 25,000 bales are reported as placed from first hands, and these sales were effected during the early part of the fortnight. Latterly, there has been no disposition shown by natives to buy, unless when cheap goods have been offered for cash. The present nominal quotations may be called Tls. 1.95 *a* 2.03 for 7lbs., Tls. 2.27 *a* 2.33 for 8lbs., and Tls. 2.65 *a* 3.10 for 9lbs. *a* 9.12lbs. Cash sales have been effected at several candareens under these figures. The present stock is estimated at 550,000 bales, and current rates do not hold out any inducement to shippers from Hongkong or Japan

T-CLOTHS.—Moderate sales have been effected at reduced rates, but the general demand is very inactive and buyers are far from inclined to operate. 6lbs. Mexicans have been placed at Tls. 1.70 per piece. White, best 7lbs. cannot be quoted over Tls. 2.05 per piece. 8lbs. Cloth continues heavy in stock, with only a small demand for local consumption.

WHITE SHIRTINGS have again declined in value, and a further fall has to be noted. Holders do not press sales, but buyers seem to have the market very much in their own hands.

DRILLS.—English goods have remained in small stock, and the enquiry has been moderately active. Best makes may be quoted Tls. 4.40 *a* 4.45 per piece, and as the consumption is going on steadily at all the outports, there seems no reason to predict any decline for the next month or six weeks, unless our stocks are materially increased. Sales of American goods have transpired at irregular rates, best chops having realised as high as Tls. 4.70 per piece, but the general market is slightly below this figure.

JEANS.—A small parcel of American has been sold at Tls. 3.65 per piece.

SHEETINGS are dull of sale, the nominal quotation for American 15-lbs. being Tls. 4.20 per piece.

FANCY GOODS.—A small enquiry has existed for Dyed Brocades at Tls. 2.80 *a* 2.90 per piece, which has been met to a moderate extent by importers. Chintzes have commanded some attention, but at very low rates.

BLACK VELVETS have been wanted for shipment to Japan, best goods having found ready buyers.

WOOLLENS.—CAMLETS—The only colors asked for have been Green and Black, while ordinary assortments have been almost impossible to place.

SPANISH STRIPES.—Sales of good assortments of C. P. H. are quoted at Tls. 61 *a* 62, but the general demand is very languid.

LONG ELLS are quiet at last prices.

FIGURED ORLEANS.—Best patterns and assortments are readily saleable, but ordinary makes are difficult to move unless at very low rates.

FANCY WOOLENS remain very quiet, with only a retail demand.

QUOTATIONS FOR WOOLLENS.

	S. Stripes, C.P.H.	*Camlets, S.S.*	*Fig'd. Orleans.*	*Long Ells, C.P.H.*
Scarlet ...	0.7.1 to ..... ℔ yard.	13.7.0 to ..... ℔ pc.	3.7.0 to ..... ℔ pc.	6.5.5 to 6.6.0 ℔ pc.
Dark Blue	0.5.9 „ ..... „	11.5.0 „ ..... „	3.0.0 „ ..... „	8.0.0 „ ..... „
Orange ...	0.8.9 „ ..... „	14.0.0 „ ..... „	..... „ ..... „	7.2.0 „ ..... „
Gentian ...	0.6.7 „ ..... „	13.2.5 „ ..... „	3.7.0 „ ..... „	7.2.0 „ ..... „
Green	0.7.0 „ ..... „	10.5.0 „ ..... „	4.1.5 „ ..... „	6.6.0 „ ..... „
Ash	0.7.0 „ ..... „	10.0.0 „ 11.0.0 „	4.0.0 „ ..... „	..... „ ..... „
White	0.6.0 „ ..... „	10.5.0 „ ..... „	3.5.0 „ ..... „	..... „ ..... „
Purple	0.4.5 „ 0.4.6 „	10.5.0 „ ..... „	3.6.0 „ ..... „	8.0.0 „ ..... „
Black	0.5.0 „ ..... „	12.3.0 „ ..... „	3.7.5 „ ..... „	7.1.0 „ ..... „
Sky	..... „ ..... „	..... „ ..... „	3.9.0 „ 4.0.0 „	..... „ ..... „
Brown	0.4.5 „ ..... „	..... „ ..... „	3.6.5 „ ..... „	5.0.0 „ ..... „

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Enquiry continues for Black Pepper and for White. Sales readily made at quotations.

DYE WOODS.—A steady demand has prevailed principally for the river ports, whither some 4,000 piculs have been sent.

SUGAR.—The advance sought as per last report has been obtained and maintained. Another export has been made to London, the *Velocidade* taking some 5,736 piculs Brown. Several parcels of Canton white have gone forward to Japan. Total imports—10,199 piculs white, 28,325 brown; exports—6,550 white, 11,842 brown.

METALS.—IRON.—There is but little change to make in the remarks contained in our last. There have been no fresh arrivals and as our stocks of desirable parcels are now becoming very small the market is firm for these descriptions, though no advance is noticeable in prices.

LEAD.—Prices unaltered. Stocks further diminished by 3,315 piculs shipped for Tientsin N.C. since the 11th instant.

COALS.—The Coal market has been very quiet. Cardiffs have been sold ex ship at Tls. 10.75 in lots, and Australian at Tls. 9.0 *a* 9.25 for cargoes and part cargoes. American has been done at Tls. 11.85, and Formosa at Tls. 6.75.

The arrivals during the past fortnight have been—from Australia 2,765 tons; Japan, 300 tons; Formosa, 1,340 tons; Saghalien, 991 tons, in all 5,396 tons.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 75.30 EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

	T.m.c.	*T.m.c.*
GREY SHIRTINGS—		
7 lbs. ..... ℔ pc.	1.9.5 to	2.0.3
8.4 to 8.6 lbs. ..... „	2.2.7 „	2.3.3
9 to 9.12 lbs. ..... „	2.7.0 „	3.1.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—		
(56 Reed ..... „	1.9.5 „	2.0.0
(60 „ ..... „	2.0.5 „	2.1.5
(64 „ ..... „	2.2.0 „	2.2.5
(66 „ ..... „	2.3.5 „	2.4.0
(72 „ ..... „	2.6.0 „	2.7.0
(80 *a* 84 Reed ..... „	2.8.0 „	2.9.0
T-CLOTHS—		
6 lbs. ..... „	1.5.5 to	1.8.0
7 lbs. ..... „	1.6.5 „	2.0.5
8 to 8.4 lbs. ..... „	2.2.0 „	2.4.0
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds. „	4.4.5 „	4.6.5
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds. ... „	3.5.5 „	3.6.5
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 10yds. „	4.1.0 „	4.2.0
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds. ... „	4.2.0 „	4.4.5
DUTCH DRILLS 30 *a* 40 yds. „	4.0.0 „	4.3.5
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue ..... ℔ doz.	0.5.8 „	0.6.0
Brown ..... „	0.5.2 „	0.5.8
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS ℔ pc.	2.2.0 to	2.4.0
Dyed, ... „	2.5.0 „	2.6.0
BROCADES—		
White, 40 yds. ..... „	2.3.0 „	2.3.5
Dyed, ... „	2.8.0 „	2.9.5
DAMASKS. Dyed, 40 yds. ... „	4.5.0 „	4.9.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS ..... „	2.7.0 „	3.1.0
CHINTZ—		
Assorted, ... ℔ pc.	1.4.0 to	2.0.0
Blue ..... „	1.4.0 „	1.5.5
Brown ..... „	1.8.5 „	1.9.5
Scarlet ..... „	..... „	.....
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds. ..... „	2.1.0 „	2.5.0
VELVETS—		
Black, 22 in. ..... ℔ yd.	0.2.0 „	0.2.2
Blue, 22 in. ..... „	0.2.1 „	0.2.2½
VELVETEENS—		
Black, 18 in. ..... „	0.1.6¾ „	0.1.7½
26 in. ..... „	0.2.6 „	0.2.7½
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in. ... ℔ pc.	1.6.0 „	.....
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. ... „	..... „	.....
CAMLETS, English—		
S, 56 yds. ..... ℔ p.	..... „	.....
S S ..... „	12.2.5 „	13.2.5
S S S ..... „	..... „	.....
SPANISH STRIPES, ... ℔ yd.	0.5.5 „	0.7.0
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH ..... „	1.0.0 „	1.2.5
LONG ELLS—		
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H ..... ℔ pc.	6.5.5 „	6.6.0
„ C P H ..... „	6.5.5 „	6.6.0
Assorted, H H ..... „	6.9.0 „	7.1.0
„ C P H ..... „	6.9.0 „	7.1.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds. ..... „	11.5.0 „	12.7.5
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. ... „	..... „	.....
CRAPE LUSTRES ..... „	4.6.0 „	5.0.0
ORLEANS—		
Figured, 30 yds. ..... ℔ pc.	3.5.0 „	4.0.0
Plain, 30 yds. ..... „	3.9.0 „	4.0.5
IRON—		
Nail Rod ..... ℔ pl.	1.9.0 to	2.0.0
Fair to good assorted ..... „	2.4.0 „	2.6.0
Hoop ..... „	2.4.5 „	2.5.5
Flat and Round ..... „	2.7.0 „	2.7.5
LEAD ..... ℔ pl.	5.3.0 „	5.8.0
TIN PLATES ..... ℔ box	4.3.0 „	4.8.0
STEEL ..... ℔ tub	4.0.0 „	4.2.0
FLINTS ..... ℔ pl.	1.0.5 „	.....
WINDOW GLASS ..... ℔ box	3.0.0 „	3.6.0
PEPPER—		
Black ..... ℔ pl.	6.0.0 „	.....
White ..... „	8.0.0 „	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—		
Cochin China ..... „	3.0.0 „	3.3.0
Singapore ..... „	2.4.0 „	2.6.0
RATTANS—		
Straits, common ..... „	2.0.0 „	2.4.0
Banjermassing ..... „	4.2.0 „	5.0.0
SAPAN WOOD—		
3 pieces weighing 1 picul „	1.8.0 „	1.9.0
6 *a* 7 „ „	1.4.0 „	1.7.0
SANDAL WOOD—		
South Sea Island ..... „	3.4.0 „	3.7.0
Malabar ..... „	10.8.0 „	12.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—		
Singapore and Penang ... „	1.4.0 „	1.6.0
Siam ..... „	..... „	.....
TIN—		
Straits ..... ℔ pl.	17.0.0 to	19.0.0
Malacca ..... „	21.0.0 „	24.0.0
RICE—		
Arracan and Rangoon ... ℔ pl.	..... „	.....
Siam, Cargo ..... „	1.0.0 „	1.2.0
good to finest white „	..... „	.....
Saigon ..... „	..... „	.....
Bengal, com. to middling „	1.20 „	.....
good to fine ..... „	1.50 „	.....
Chinese ..... „	1.2.0 „	1.6.0
Japan ..... „	1.3.0 „	.....
SUGAR—		
Black, Swatow and Amoy p. pl.	2.0.0 „	2.4.0
Formosa ..... „	2.0.0 „	2.5.0
Brown, Hainan ..... „	3.0.0 „	3.2.0
Formosa & Amoy „	3.1.0 „	3.5.0
Swatow ..... „	3.0.0 „	.....
Canton ..... „	2.3.0 „	3.7.0
Manila ..... „	2.3.0 „	3.4.0
White, common to fair ... „	4.1.0 „	4.5.0
medium ..... „	4.9.0 „	5.3.0
fine to finest ..... „	6.1.0 „	6.5.0
COALS—Cargo quotations afloat.		
Cardiff ..... ℔ ton	10.7.5 „	.....
North Wales ..... „	9.0.0 „	.....
English ..... „	9.2.5 „	.....
Anthracite ..... „	12.0.0 „	12.2.5
Australian—Northern ... „	8.5.0 „	.....
Do —Southern ..... „	9.0.0 „	.....
Japan ..... „	5.0.0 „	5.5.0
Formosa ..... „	6.0.0 „	.....
Russian ..... „	6.0.0 „	nom.

OPIUM.—*Malwa.*—A good business has been done during the last fortnight, some 600 chests having changed hands at Tls. 500, which we give as the closing rate, with a quiet market; but as first-class drug is scarce we expect an improvement.

Patna.—Has fluctuated greatly in value. The market opened after departure of the mail at Tls. 470, fell to Tls. 462 in consequence of advices from Hongkong, rallied to Tls. 470 and again fell to Tls. 465 at which rate we quote to-day—Benares has followed the Patna drug and closes at Tls. 463.

	Malwa.	*Patna.*
Stock on Sept. 10th, 1868	2,580 Chests.	819 Chests.
Imports since last Stocks	1,045 „	465 „
Total	3,625 Chests.	1,284 Chests.
Deliveries	815 „	314 „
Estimated Stocks on Sept. 23rd, 1868	2,810 Chests.	970 Chests.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—BLACK.—The demand during the early part of the fortnight was very limited owing to the firmness of Teamen, and the settlements consisted almost entirely of medium teas at last mail's quotations. Latterly, natives made a concession of Tl. 0.50 to Tl. 1 on common to fair, and fully Tl. 1 on medium grades which led to some enquiry; the market closes quiet, but steady at the reduced quotations, the stock on hand offering a very limited selection.

Settlements on the market	50 chops,	16,352 chests.
Re-shipments on owners' account	17 „	7,645 „
Stock	94 „	30,344 „

The following are the prices that have been paid:—

Hohows	Tls. 16.5.0
Oonahms	„ 18.0.0 @ Tls. 21.5.0
Ningchows	„ 20.0.0 @ „ 22.5.0
Oopacks	„ 20.5.0 @ „ 28.0.0

GREEN.—Settlements since last mail have continued on a fair scale, and are chiefly intended for the American market. For the finer grades Teenkeis, &c. the decline last quoted has been recovered, but the market closes rather weaker; in other descriptions there is no material alteration. The following are proportion prices of the settlements reported:—Shanghai packed Tls. 23 *a* 35, Pingsuey Tls. 31.50 *a* 34.25, Fychows Tls. 33.25 *a* 38, Teenkeis and Moyunes Tls. 35 *a* 46.75.

Settlements & Reshipments :—		Stock of Green Tea is estimated at :—	
19,833 ½-chests	Fychow, Moyune, &c.	23,087 ½-chests	Fychow, Moyune, &c.
4,802 „	Pingsuey.	10,349 „	Pingsuey.
1,938 „	S'hai packed, Japan, &c.	3,066 „	Shanghai packed, Japan, &c.
26,633 ½-chests		36,502 ½-chests.	

QUOTATIONS.

GUNPOWDER. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.	IMPERIAL. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.	YOUNG HYSON. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.
Cargo	Tls. 30 *a* 36	Cargo	Tls. 22 *a* 25	Cargo	Tls. 18 *a* 24
Superior	„ 38 *a* 48	Superior	„ 26 *a* 34	Superior	„ 26 *a* 32
Fine	„ 50 *a* 60	Fine	„ 36 *a* 42	Fine	„ 34 *a* 42
Finest	„ 62 *a* 68	Finest	„ 44 *a* 48	Finest	„ 44 *a* 48
HYSON. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.	TWANKAY. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.	JAPAN. *Prices Nominal.*	Per picul.
Cargo	none.	Cargo	Tls. 10 *a* 12	Cargo	Tls. 00 *a* 00
Superior	„	Superior	„ 13 *a* 15	Superior	„ 00 *a* 00
Fine	„	Fine	„ 17 *a* 20	Fine	„ 00 *a* 00
Finest	„	Finest	„ ... *a* ...	Finest	„ 00 *a* 00

From Hankow our dates are to 19th instant. There was very little demand for tea and only 1,641 chests had found buyers at a slight reduction on last mail's prices; shipments on native account amounted to 10,656 chests.

Rates paid were as follows:—

Oopacks and Cheong-sow-kais, common to medium	Tls. 15.0.0 *a* Tls. 16.0.0.		
1868-9—Settlements	383,703 chests.	Stock	2,000 chests.
1867-8— „ (to 14th Sept. 1867) ...	286,860 „	„	28,100 „

From Kiukiang advices are to 19th instant. Six chops Ningchow settled at Tls. 15 *a* 15.75 were the only purchases of Black Tea to report, leaving no stock. Only four chops Green Tea had come to hand, and these were shipped to Shanghai. The delay o

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further large supplies is said to be owing to native exactions at the Custom's barrier some distance off; the matter is now reported to be settled, and liberal arrivals are daily expected.

Export to Great Britain is as under—	1868-9		1867-8
Black	44,947,938 lbs.	...	32 030,627 lbs.
Green	4,831,514 ,,	...	4,478,285 ,,
Total	49,779,452 lbs.	...	36,508,912 lbs.

Export to United States—	1868-9		1867-8
Black	44,268 lbs.	...	nil. lbs.
Green	2,628,084 ,,	...	nil. ,,
Total	2,672,352 lbs.	...	nil. lbs.

SILK.—Business here was resumed immediately after the departure of the last outward English mail, and settlements were made to the extent of about 900 bales, 827 bales of which were exported per M. I. Str. *Dupleix* on the 19th instant, since which date transactions have continued on a very limited scale, and the purchases for the *fortnight* are estimated at not over 1,800 bales. The demand has again been chiefly for the finer classes, and consequently Re-reels and fine size Silks form the bulk of the settlements. Chop Thirds Tsatlee have been purchased at Tls. 550 *a* 565, which show a decline of Tls. 10 to 15 per picul on the quotations given in our last mail issue, but as the parcels settled consisted of No. 4 in far larger proportion to No. 3, the decline is not so great as at first sight it would appear to be; quotations for all other descriptions of Silk show a decline of Tls. 5 to 15 per picul. To-day, however, Tls. 560 are asked for Donky Chop and Tls. 575 for Tso-Ping. The arrivals from the Interior for the past interval have been very small, and notwithstanding the limited nature of the business transacted, the Unsold Stock is reduced to 4,000 bales. As the high prices ruling in the Silk producing districts (which are higher than those current in Shanghai) prevent the Shanghai Hongs buying for this market except in small quantities, no considerable arrivals from the Interior can be looked for at present.

Export from 1st June 1868 to date,—

	Raw Silk.	Thrown.	Coarse.	Japan.	Total.
Brought forward from last Report	26,680	40	...	3,746	30,466
Sept. 8th, "Prudhoe" to London	50	...	...	...	50
,, 10th, "P. Kung" & "Miaca" to F'chow,	5	...	...	...	5
,, 19th, "Nile" to England	59	...	...	...	59
,, 19th, "Sunda" to Hongkong	2,221	11	...	937	3,169
,, 19th, "Costa Rica" to America	102	...	...	...	102
,, 19th, "Dupleix" to Hongkong	782	45	...	483	1,310
Total	29,899	96	...	5,166	35,161
Season 1867-68	12,005	69	...	1,459	13,533

PRICES—In Taels, are per piecul of 133⅓ lbs. Duty paid: in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange, 6s. 2d. per Tael.

London Value per lb. 30th July, 1868.

Tsatlee,—Chop No. 1	None.		None.	None.
,, ,, 2	Tls. 580 *a* 595	perpcl.	31s. 3d. *a* 32s. 0d.	p.lb. 31s. 0d. *a* 31s. 6d.
,, ,, 3	Tls. 555 *a* 575	,,	29s. 10d. *a* 30s. 11d.	,, 29s. 6d. *a* 30s. 6d.
,, ,, 3½	Tls. 500 *a* 540	,,	26s. 11d. *a* 29s. 1d.	,, 28s. 0d. *a* 28s. 6d.
Ordinary No. 3½ and *Chop* No. 4	Tls. 465 *a* 480	,,	25s. 1d. *a* 25s. 10d.	,, 27s. 0d. *a* 27s. 6d.
Ordinary No. 4	Tls. 430 *a* 450	,,	23s. 3d. *a* 24s. 4d.	,, 25s. 0d. *a* 26s. 6d.
,, ,, 5 & com.	Tls. 380 *a* 410	,,	20s. 8d. *a* 22s. 3d.	,, 20s. 0d. *a* 24s. 6d.
Kaushing Taysaam, Chop No. 1	Tls. 470 *a* 490	,,	25s. 4d. *a* 26s. 5d.	,, 25s. 0d. *a* 25s. 6d.
,, ,, 2	Tls. 410 *a* 460	,,	23s. 9d. *a* 24s. 10d.	,, 23s. 0d. *a* 24s. 6d.
,, ,, 3	Tls. 380 *a* 420	,,	20s. 8d. *a* 22s. 9d.	,, 21s. 6d. *a* 22s. 5d.
,, ,, 4, 5 & com.	Tls. 330 *a* 360	,,	18s. 1d. *a* 19s. 6d.	,, 20s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d.
Chin Cum Taysaam, No. 1	None.		None.	None.
,, 2	Tls. 370 *a* 390	,,	20s. 2d. *a* 21s. 2d.	,, 20s. 0d. *a* 23s. 0d.
,, 3	Tls. 350 *a* 360	,,	19s. 1d. *a* 19s. 6d.	,, 21s. 0d. *a* 22s. 0d.
,, 4 & com.	Tls. 325 *a* 340	,,	17s. 10d. *a* 18s. 7d.	,, 19s. 0d. *a* 20s. 6d.
Tuenfa, and *Hainings*, Chop No. 1	Tls. 480 *a* 510	,,	25s. 10d. *a* 27s. 5d.	,, 27s. 6d. *a* 28s. 6d.
,, ,, 2	Tls. 450 *a* 470	,,	24s. 4d. *a* 25s. 4d.	,, 25s. 6d. *a* 26s. 6d.
,, ,, 3	Tls. 410 *a* 430	,,	22s. 3d. *a* 23s. 3d.	,, 24s. 0d. *a* 25s. 0d.
,, ,, 4 & com.	Tls. 370 *a* 380	,,	20s. 2d. *a* 20s. 8d.	,, 21s. 0d. *a* 23s. 6d.
Hangchow Tsatlee,	Tls. 390 *a* 420	,,	21s. 2d. *a* 22s. 9d.	,, 21s. 6d. *a* 23s. 6d.
Sewhings, No. 1 & 2	Tls. 350 *a* 375	,,	19s. 1d. *a* 20s. 5d.	,, 20s. 0d. *a* 22s. 6d.
Laeyongs	Tls. 340 *a* 355	,,	18s. 7d. *a* 19s. 4d.	,, 19s. 6d. *a* 20s. 6d.
Re-reeled Hainings	Tls. 550 *a* 590	,,	29s. 7d. *a* 31s. 9d.	,, 31s. 6d. *a* 34s. 0d.
Do. Tsatlees	Tls. 500 *a* 560	,,	26s. 11d. *a* 30s. 2d.	,, 30s. 6d. *a* 33s. 0d.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

After arrival of the Hongkong steamer with lower quotations, symptoms of weakness took place in the exchange market; but rates soon stiffened again at 6s. 1¾d. at which rate it was not possible to sell largely. At the close Banks sold limited amounts at 6s. 1d. Higher rates are expected if the American tea trade is opening.

Dollars are steady at 75.30.

Rupees sold from 306 to 308, nothing on Calcutta.

Hongkong drafts no sellers at 25½.

On London — Bank Rate, sight	5s. 11d.	per Tael.
On London — Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	6s. 1d.	per Tael.
On London — Credits, ,, ,,	6s. 1¼d.	per Tael.
On London — Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight	6s. 2d.	per Tael.
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank	fcs. 7.65.	per Tael.
Documentary, 6 months' sight	fcs. 7.75	per Tael.
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight	Rs. 306,	per Tael.
On Bombay— ,, ,, ,,	Rs. 308	per Tael.
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight	25½ per cent discount, nomi2al.	
,, Private, 15 days' sight	26½ ,, ,,	

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 170 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.20 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—75.3.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—77.8.0.

COPPER CASH.—1,500 per Tael.

HANKOW, SEPTEMBER 18, 1868.

IMPORTS.

The market has been dull during the whole of the past fortnight, and a limited business has been transacted. Quotations for most descriptions of Piece Goods show a slight decline.

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Grey Shirtings—			
7 to 7½ lbs.	₱ pc.	2.0.3 to	2.0.8
8¼ ,,	,,	2.3.0 ,,	2.3.5
10 ,,	,,	3.1.5 ,,	3.2.5
White Shirtings—			
56 to 60 reed	,,	2.0.0 ,,	2.2.5
64 to 66 ,,	,,	2.3.0 ,,	2.4.0
68 to 72 ,,	,,	2.5.0 ,,	2.7.0
T-Cloths—			
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide	,,	1.5.0 ,,	1.9.0
7 to 7½ ,, 32 ,,	,,	2.0.0 ,,	2.1.5
8 to 8½ ,, 36 ,,	,,	2.2.0 ,,	2.4.0
Drills—			
American, 40 yds.	,,	4.5.5 ,,	4.6.0
English, 40 yds.	,,	4.4.0 ,,	4.5.0
Handkerchiefs, Brown	₱ doz.	0.5.8 ,,	0.6.1
Spotted Shirtings—			
White	₱ pc.	2.3.0 ,,	2.3.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.6.0 ,,	2.8.0
Brocades—			
White	,,	2.3.0 ,,	2.4.0
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.7.0 ,,	2.9.0
Damasks—			
White	,,	3.5.0 ,,	nom.
Dyed, Assorted	,,	4.4.0 ,,	4.8.0
Chintz, Assorted	,,	1.6.0 ,,	1.8.0
Velvets—			
18 in. Black	₱ yd	0.1.7 ,,	0.1.7.5
22 in. Black	,,	0.2.0.5 ,,	0.2.1.5
Orleans Cloth—			
Plain	₱ pc.	... ,,	...
Figured	,,	3.5.0 ,,	4.1.0
Woollens—			
Spanish Stripes	₱ yd.	0.6.0 ,,	0.6.4
Habit Cloth	,,	1.2.0 ,,	1.4.0
Medium Cloth	,,	1.0.0 ,,	1.2.5
Broad Cloth	,,	1.3.0 ,,	1.7.0

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Woollens—Continued.			
Camlets, English, S	₱ pc	13.3.0 to	13.5.0
S S	,,	12.5.0 ,,	13.3.0
Common	,,	11.0.0 ,,	12.0.0
B B B	,,	16.8.0 ,,	17.0.0
Lastings	,,	11.0.0 ,,	12.2.0
Long Ells—			
H H Scarlet	,,	6.7.0 ,,	6.7.5
Assorted	,,	7.1.5 ,,	7.2.5
G G ,,	,,	7.0.5 ,,	7.1.5
G G Scarlet	,,	6.6.0 ,,	6.6.5
Metals—			
Lead	₱ pl.	6.0.0 ,,	6.5.0
Tin	,,	19.0.0 ,,	20.0.0
Raw Cotton	,,	16.0.0 ,,	18.0.0
Sugar—			
Brown, Canton	,,	2.9.0 ,,	3.1.0
Amoy, &c.	,,	2.6.0 ,,	2.8.0
Manilla	,,	2.7.0 ,,	2.9.0
White, No. 1	,,	5.3.0 ,,	5.5.0
No. 2	,,	4.8.0 ,,	5.1.0
Japan Produce—			
Seaweed, Long	,,	3.5.0 ,,	3.6.0
Cut	,,	5.5.0 ,,	6.5.0
Isinglass	,,	24.0.0 ,,	31.0.0
Mushrooms	,,	27.0.0 ,,	36.0.0
Cuttle Fish	,,	10.0.0 ,,	14.5.0
Straits Produce—			
Pepper, Black	,,	6.2.0 ,,	6.5.0
Rattans	,,	3.8.0 ,,	4.6.0
Sandalwood, old	,,	..... ,,	.....
,, new	,,	6.0.0 ,,	6.3.0
Sapanwood	,,	2.5.0 ,,	3.2.0
Opium—			
Malwa new	₱ ch.	520 ,,	525
old	,,	... ,,	...
Patna—	,,	500 ,,	nom.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—Chinese have again been shipping freely for sale in Shanghai, in preference to submitting to such a decline as would be necessary to induce buyers to invest here. The latest settlements have been at a reduction of nearly one tael per picul as compared with rates ruling last mail, but at these prices there is very little demand. The stock is now only 2,000 chests.

The settlements of the fortnight have been 7 chops, 1,641 chests, Native shipments 28 chops, 10,656 chests, making a total of 12,297 chests.

The prices paid are as follows:—

Oopacks & Cheong-sou-knis,— Cost at 6s. 2d. Ex. & £3 10s.—Frt.*

Common to medium, Tls. 15.00 *a* 16.00 per picul. 1s. 2d. *a* 1s. 2¾d. per lb.

Ooanns.—No Settlements.

* Shanghai rates, about Tls. 4½ per picul being added for Duty, Exchange, &c.

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Oils—			
Sow-yow, 73 catties	₱ tub	4.8.0 to	5.0.0
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties	,,	4.8.0 ,,	5.0.0
Pa-Tong-yow	₱ pl.	4.7.0 ,,	4.9.0
Chayow	,,	5.0.0 ,,	5.8.0
Tallow	₱ pc.	8.5.0 ,,	9.0.0
Fungus	₱ pl.	21.0.0 ,,	22.0.0
Wax—			
White	,,	240.0.0 ,,	245.0.0
Yellow	,,	55.0.0 ,,	65.0.0
Rhubarb, Szechuen	₱ pl.	3.0.0 ,,	4.0.0
Tobacco—			
Green	,,	40.0.0 ,,	47.0.0
Yellow	,,	26.0.0 ,,	38.0.0
Leaf	,,	6.5.0 ,,	6.8.0
Hemp—			
White	,,	11.0.0 ,,	12.0.0
Green	,,	10.0.0 ,,	11.0.0
Safflower, Szechuen	,,	75.0.0 ,,	80.0.0

EXCHANGE:—On London, Bank, demand, 6s. 0½d. per tael.,—6 months' sight, 6s. 2d. per tael. Credits, 6s. 3d. per tael. On Hongkong, 10 days' sight, 26½ per cent discount. On Shanghai, Bank, demand, 1½ per cent discount. Private, 10 days' sight, 1⅛ per cent discount. Interest on short Loans 12 per cent per annum.

GOLD:—Quotations are Bar 165, and Leaf Tls. 163 to 164 per 10 taels weight of 98 touch.

COPPER CASH:—Tls. 0.63 per 1,000.

FREIGHTS:—The rate per steamer to Shanghai, is 5 Tls. and to Ningpo Tls. 6 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

YOKOHAMA, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

IMPORTS.

We are glad to be able to note a slightly improved tone in this market. In Yarns and Grey Shirtings a fair business has been done at prices in advance of our last quotations. Velvets have been in small enquiry and business has at last recommenced in that long-neglected article, Taffachelass, though our quotations for these goods still show a heavy loss to holders of stock.

Black Camlets, purple Mousselines de Laine and cheap Cloth, Union and Pilot, have been in some demand, but other Woollens and fancy goods have been neglected, Blankets are much wanted, but we have no stock.

The unfavourable weather has been most detrimental to the Rice and Cotton crop, the latter having been almost annihilated. Shanghai Cotton is selling freely at our quotations; this variety is almost the only one asked for. Large sales of Rice to arrive have already been concluded. Sugar is in fair demand at quotations, but the remarks we have made above relative to Rice and Cotton do not apply to this staple.

The "Caractacus" is the only arrival affecting the market since we last wrote.

		Dollars.	Dollars.
Cotton Yarn—			
Nos. 16 to 24	₱ pcl.	48.00 to	49.00
28 to 32	,,	51.00 ,,	52.00
38 to 42	,,	48.00 ,,	49.00
Grey Shirtings—			
7.0 lbs.	₱ pc.	2.30 ,,	2.38
8.4 lbs.	,,	2.93 ,,	3.05
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	,,	... ,,	...
White Shirtings—			
56 to 60 reed	,,	2.80 ,,	3.00
64 to 66 ,,	,,	3.00 ,,	3.20
68 to 72 ,,	,,	3.30 ,,	3.60
T-Cloths—			
6 lbs.	,,	1.90 ,,	2.00
7 lbs.	,,	2.10 ,,	2.30
Turkey Red Cloth, 24 yds.	,,	2.80 ,,	3.10
Spotted Shirtings—			
White	,,	3.25 ,,	3.50
Dyed	,,	3.40 ,,	3.60
Brocades—			
White	,,	3.25 ,,	3.50
Dyed	,,	3.40 ,,	3.60
Velvets—			
Black	,,	9.00 ,,	10.00
Assorted	,,	8.00 ,,	9.00
Taffachellass—Single warp	,,	2.60 ,,	2.75
Do. Double warp	,,	3.20 ,,	3.50
Chintzes	,,	2.20 ,,	2.60
Handkerchiefs	₱ doz.	0.75 ,,	1.00

		Dollars.	Dollars.
Camlets—			
S	₱ pc.	16.00 to	17.00
S S	,,	15.00 ,,	15.75
S S S	,,	13.00 ,,	14.00
B B B	,,	16.00 ,,	17.00
Orleans—			
Plain	,,	3.75 ,,	5.00
Figured	,,	4.00 ,,	4.25
Mousseline de Laine—			
30 yds., 30 in.	,,	6.00 ,,	8.00
Long Ells	,,	8.00 ,,	9.50
Lastings	,,	13.00 ,,	16.00
Lustres	,,	4.00 ,,	5.50
Blankets	₱ lb.	0.70 ,,	0.75
Iron Nail Rod	₱ pl.	3.00 ,,	3.50
Lead	,,	7.00 ,,	7.75
Tin	,,	17.00 ,,	18.00
Tin Plates	,,	8.00 ,,	8.50
Cotton—			
Ningpo	,,	28.00 ,,	.....
Shanghai	,,	30.00 ,,	32.00
Tientsin	,,	29.00 ,,	.....
Sugar, Canton—			
White, No. 1	₱	7.50 ,,	8.50
No. 2	,,	7.00 ,,	7.50
Brown, No. 1	,,	4.00 ,,	4.50
Rice (China)	,,	3.00 ,,	3.50
Sapan Wood	,,	1.50 ,,	2.00
Rhubarb	₱ box.	7.00 ,,	.....

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EXPORTS.

SILK—		Dollars.	
Mybash and Sinshu Best,	₱ pl.	930 to	960
Mybash and Sinshu Medium	,,	880 ,,	920
Mybash and Sinshu Inferior	,,	750 ,,	850
Koshu, best	,,	800 ,,	860
medium	,,	720 ,,	770
inferior	,,	650 ,,	700
Ida, good, long hanks	,,	... ,,	...
inferior ,,	,,	... ,,	...
Oshu, best,	,,	850 ,,	880
medium	,,	710 ,,	780
inferior	,,	600 ,,	670
Sodai, best,	,,	... ,,	...
medium	,,	... ,,	...
inferior	,,	... ,,	...
Atchezen, best,	,,	... ,,	...
medium	,,	... ,,	...
inferior	,,	... ,,	...
Hatchojee, medium	,,	... ,,	...
inferior	,,	... ,,	...

TEA—		Dollars.	
Fine	₱pl.	35.00 to	38.00
Good medium	,,	31.00 ,,	34.00
Medium	,,	28.00 ,,	30.00
Good common	,,	23.00 ,,	24.00
SEAWEED, fine cut green	,,	5.50 ,,	6.00
,, ,, brown	,,	3.90 ,,	4.25
Large uncut green	,,	3.00 ,,	3.40
,, brown	,,	1.60 ,,	2.00
CUTTLE FISH, No. 1	,,	14.00 ,,	14.50
,, 2	,,	11.00 ,,	11.50
DRIED SHRIMPS	,,	13.00 ,,	14.50
MUSHROOMS	,,	45.00 ,,	48.00
TOBACCO, No. 1	,,	14.00 ,,	......
GALL NUTS	,,	8.00 ,,	8.50
VEGETABLE WAX	,,	16.00 ,,	17.00
GINSENG, (50 pcs. per catty)	,,	1.50 ,,	4.20
RAPE SEED	,,	9.00 ,,	10.00
RAPE SEED OIL	,,	8.90 ,,	10.00
CAMPHOR	,,	22.00 ,,	23.50

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank 4 months' sight, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 7¼d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 7½d to 4s. 7½. Credit Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 7¾d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 7¾d. to 4s. 8d. Documentary, 4 months' sight, 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 7¾d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 7¾d. to 4s. 8d. Shanghai.—10 days' sight, Bank 75. Private Bills, 10 days' sight, 75½. Hongkong,—10 days' sight Bank, 3 per cent discount. Private, 3½ per cent discount. Paris, Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 5.77½—6 months' sight, 5.80 to 5.82½. Boos, 283 to 285.

FREIGHTS — To London, per sailing vessel, nothing loading. To New York do., £3 10s. to £3 15s. per ton 40 ft. To San Francisco, per P. M. str., $15 per ton 40 ft. To New York, per P. M. str., $45 per ton 40 ft. To Hongkong and Shanghai, per sailing vessel, nominal.

her as Pilot, and so got safely in. Harakama about 45 miles in a S. W. direction from Cape King-cassan, was found to be a large place stretching far inland. The surf was so dangerous that European boats could not live in it. Native boats however came off, and the gentlemen who had business in hand landed and had no difficulty in effecting it, without let or hindrance of any kind. After lying at Harakama twenty four hours, anchor was once more weighed on the 28th to be "let go" again in Yokohama Harbour at noon on Sunday the 30th.

The war has decidedly greatly interfered with the entire success of the charterers, but much has been effected, and the certainty arrived at, that Neegata is quite ready for foreign trade and well able to support it.

PASSENGERS.

TO LEAVE.—Per "Ganges" for Hongkong,—Commander W. K. Bush and Paymaster Cooke, For Marseilles,—Messrs. W. Davidson, Simon, H. Meynard, A. Begnotti, O. Seyd, Barnavon. Pichot, Aubert, and J. J. Wallace. For Alexandria,—Messrs. Graziotti and Assistant. For Southampton,—Mr. and Mrs. Stent, and Mr. and Mrs. Cato.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1868. Night. Min.	1868. Day. Max.	1867. Night. Min.	1867. Day. Max.
Sept. 19	66	79	69	79
,, 20	64	80	73	81
,, 21	65	78	73	84
,, 22	67	81	71	83
,, 23	68	80	73	82
,, 24	68	75	71	77

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Water on Bar.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				° ′	°
Sept. 19 L. W.	10.27	12.01	NWbyN	4	c	29.98	80
,, 19 H. W.	1.50	24.08	North	5	c	29.93	79
,, 20 L. W.	10.48	12.01	N. N. W.	5	b	30 01	78
,, 20 H. W.	2.26	23.11	N. by E.	3	b	29.98	77
,, 21 L. W.	11.20	12.00	E. N. E.	2	c	30.05	78
,, 21 H. W.	3.32	22.11	N. N. E.	2	b	30.02	77
,, 22 L. W.	11.36	13.00	N. E.	1	b	30.10	78
,, 22 H. W.	4.12	22.06	E. by N.	2	b	30.08	77
,, 23 L. W.	11.57	13.07	E. by S.	4	b	30.14	80
,, 23 H. W.	4.42	21.02	SE. by E.	4	c	30.11	77
,, 24 L. W.	5.27	19.00	S. E by S.	1	r	30.10	70
,, 24 H. W.	12.10	19.04	,,	1	r	30.08	76

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

SHARES AND STOCKS

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quota	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	..	13 p.c
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	21	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	29	6 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	125	old 157½ new 150	12 p.c.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	25	25	41½	12 p.c.

COMMERCIAL COS.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	150	4 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	Nil.	None.
Shanghai Gas Co	100	100	75	,,
Shanghai Racket Club	120	120	75	,,
Hongque Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	,,
Shanghai S. N. Co.	100	100	[illegible]	12 p.c.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	None.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar,	50	50	0.75	,,
French Gas Co.	50	50	25	,,
China Fire Insurance Co	5,000	500	600	10 p.c.
North China Insurance Co.	5,000	1,000	2,400	..
North-China Steamer Co.	500	500		
Union S. S. Co.	250	250	250	20 p.c.
Yangtze Ins. Assn.				8 p.c.
[illegible] Fund	$50		$35	..

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels;*—Six Months, *Six Taels;*—Three Months, *Four Taels;*—*all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 *mace 5 cand.*—FIVE COPIES, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael:*—each additional line, *One Mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

Queen Fire Ins. Co.

Capital—£ 2,000,000.

ANNUAL Net incomes from Fire and Life business have been:

1861...... £ 88,000.
1864...... £ 228,000.
1867...... £ 383,600.

Policies are granted against Fire to extent of £ 15,000 on any one approved Building or its Contents, for Long or Short Periods, at the lowest rates of Premium. Risks are also accepted upon Steamers and Sailing vessels, lying in port, or in course of building or while repairing, and upon Opium stored in Receiving ships.

FRAZAR & Co.,
Agents.

o 15 Shanghai, 24th Sept., 1868.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

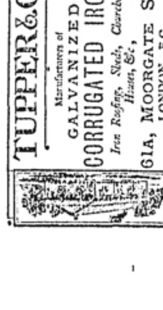
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,

In addition to their Preserved Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, would particularly direct the attention of their numerous customers to the following articles, newly introduced by their firm:—

The "Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce,"
The "Fish Sauce,"
The "Aberdeen Pickle," Condensed Coffee with Milk and Sugar, Baking Powder, and Condensed Milk.

See Dr. HASSALL's Report on the *Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce,* and the *Condensed Milk.*

17ma 11 September 19th, 1868.



16ja-69 1722 January 16th 1868.

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ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.

INVITE the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Waddings, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers,

57, Upper Thames Street, London.

Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department.

7fe o-a-f 7 August 8th, 1868.

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MANUFACTURES OF

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INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES,

LINT, &c., &c.,

And Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

AND

APOTHECARIES' WARES,

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For entirely and speedily removing the stains of Nitrate of Silver from the hands, etc., without in any way injuring the skin.

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN A PARTICLE OF CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

F. S. CLEAVER

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He also recommends his PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP as the ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. PLATE ROUGE SOAP, the ONLY ARTICLE NECESSARY TO PRODUCE a SPEEDY and BRILLIANT POLISH.

MILITARY AND NAVAL TOILET SOAP.

Also every description of Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

32 and 33, Red Lion Street, London, W.C. and Paris.

30se o-a-f 2309 April 1st, 1868.

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LONDON, E.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES

ARE NOT POISONOUS.

LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

Are Warranted suitable for all Climates.

Packed in Strong Tin-lined Cases.

TRADE MARK.

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OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in Packets, 3d. ea.; and Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. ea.

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Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to the knife. Price from 1s. 6d. ea. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the boards.

Sold everywhere by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c. Wholesale by JOHN OAKEY & SONS. Manufacturers of

EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, &c.

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PAYNE & COMPANY,

BELATEE BUNGALOW,

CALCUTTA.

Established half a Century,

Wholesale and Retail Depot,

FOR THE SALE OF THEIR RENOWNED

CHUTNIES & INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

NAMELY:—

Finest Bengal Club Chutney Finest Lucknow Chutney	Per Hhd. £25
Finest Cashmere Chutney Finest Pindaree Chutney	Per doz. Qts. 30s.
Finest Col. Skinner's Chutney Finest Major Gray's Chutney	Per doz. Pts. 31s.
Finest Pickled Mangoes, 100 in barrel	20s.
Finest Mulligatawnee Paste Finest Curry Paste	Per Hhd. £25 Per doz. Qts. 3 s. Per doz. Pts. 20s.
Finest Curry Powder	Per lb. 4s.
Finest Tamarind Fish 100 slices in barrel	20s.
Finest Tamarind Fish Roes Finest Mangoe Fish Roes	½ gal. square bottle 7s.
Finest Smoked Mangoe Fish, 100 in tins	11s.
Finest Chilli Vinegar Per bottle	2s.
Finest Cayenne Pepper Per bottle	2s.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

Fines Guava Jelly, Finest Tipparee Jam, Finest Preserved Limes, Finest Preserved Mangoes, Finest Pine Apple Jelly, Finest Pine Apple Perserve, Finest Pickled Limes, Finest Bael Preserve—

2-*lb. tins,* 36*s.* ₱ *doz.,* 1-*lb. tins.* 24*s.* ₱ *doz.*

AND

Finest Bengal Humps—1*s.* 6*d.* ₱ lb.

N. B.—Chutnies, Curry Powders, and Pastes, shipped in bulk to any quarter of the globe.

PAYNE & Co.

Have always on hand a large Stock of superior MANILA CIGARS, of all sizes.

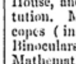
TERMS: *Remittance, or reference in Calcutta, to accompany order.*

For orders over £25, 20 per cent discount will be allowed, all Goods free on board in Calcutta.

17se 13 September 19th, 1868.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.



Trade Mark 1808.

DOLLOND'S, 59, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

o-a-f 16ja-69 1720 January 16th, 1868.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in India and China, all purchasers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing fraudulent imitations of Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD will be paid for such information as shal lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by

Dr. de Jongh's Sole Consignees and Agents,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.,
77, Strand, London.

18de 2935 June 18th, 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867

ELLWOOD'S AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA,

LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE, AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibition.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Great Charlotte Street, S. London,

Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.

Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

Caution.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "Ellwood & Sons'" name.

*** *Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.*

17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

English, American, Russian, Prussian, Austrian,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS

AND

PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,

Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, Especially for use in Extreme Climates, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

100, 107 & 108, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies' Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Agents in Shanghai Messrs. Watson, Cleave & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

Forty Years' Use of these Medicines (Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they, act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

Agents in Shanghai,—Messrs. Llewellyn & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

FRAUD.

No. 2.

On the 27th June, 1866, Monteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell's,

Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

Caution.—Any one Selling Spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from

Every respectable Dealer in China.

16my-69 2712 May 22nd, 1867.

SILVER MEDAL.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES,

These preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion

in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. Tilbury Fox, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.)
PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, *and* 124, *Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.*

Orders to be made payable through Agents or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

Agents,—*Shanghai*—J. Llewellyn & Co.

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World

16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

English & European News.

"THE MAIL."

A PAPER containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

Published in London twice a week.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail,* having become the property of the proprietors of *The Times,* will, on and after the 30th of June, be published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL."

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times,* which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on pre-payment, at Printing House Square, London.

31de 3 Shanghai, 10th July, 1868.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Sept. 18	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Sept. 17	General	Russell and Co
... 18	Chihli	Br str	772	Patterson	Tientsin	... 14	do	Russell and Co
... 18	Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Harmon	Hankow	... 16	do	Russell and Co
... 19	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	... 18	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 19	Oberon	N.Ger.bk	282	Schmidt	Newchwang	... 13	General	Frazar and Co
... 19	Heather Belle	Br baq	473	Finlay	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 22	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 19	L'Aspic	H.I.M.G.B	.....	Mercret	Cruise			
... 19	H. M. Elizabeth	Dut sch	304	Pararago	Nagasaki	Sept. 17	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 20	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1113	Hardie	Hankow	... 18	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 20	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow	... 17	do	Glover and Co
... 20	Scorpion	H.I.M.G.B	200	de la Saille	Takao	... —		
... 20	Yuen-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Tientsin	... 15	General	Trautmann and Co
... 21	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 20	do	Russell and Co
... 21	Miaca	Br str	306	Shaw	Foochow	... 17	do	Borntraeger and Co
... 21	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 18	Sundries	Trautmann and Co
... 21	Shanse	Am str	561	Loring	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 18	General	Russell and Co
... 22	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	... 21	do	Russell and Co
... 22	Fung Shuey	Am str	741	Hildreth	Hongkong	... 18	do	Olyphant and Co
... 22	Titaua	Tahi str	805	Hamlin	Hongkong	... 17	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 22	Dragon	Br str	472	Gibbon	Tientsin	... —	do	Trautmann and Co
... 22	Island Queen	Br str	130	Shaw	Foochow	... 19	do	Glover and Co
... 23	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 22	do	Russell and Co
... 23	Suwo Nada	Am str	505	Jayne	Hongkong	... 19	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 23	Hirado	Br str	1294	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	... 20	do	Russell and Co
... 23	Kolga	N-Ger.bk	347	Petersen	Saghalien Island	... 1	Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 23	St. Magnus	Br baq	281	Easterbrook	Sydney	July 17	do	Frazar and Co
... 23	Alice Thompson	Br baq	309	Sclavo	Hakodadi	Sept. 17	Sea Weed	Frazar and Co
... 24	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	... 23	General	Russell and Co
... 24	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Yokohama	... 19	Mails, etc.	P. & O. Co.
... 24	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Foochow v. Ningpo	... 20	General	Borntraeger and Co
... 24	Cornelia	Br baq	374	Wather	Cardiff	May 9	Coals	Order

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Sept. 17	Chillingham	Br baq	452	Dunn	Foochow	Ballast	J. S. Baron
... 18	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 18	Kiu Shu	Br str	684	Hoole	Chefoo & Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 18	Rapid	Sia baq	429	Carlon	Newchwang	do	T. W. Song and Co
... 18	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 18	Rantipole	Br sch	183	Way	Keelung	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 18	Napoleon III	Br sh	780	McMillan	London	Tea	Frazar and Co
... 18	Nile	Br str	1081	Wilson	London	Tea, etc.	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 19	Hangchow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 19	Enterprise	Sia baq	488	Kross	Newchwang	do	Siemssen and Co
... 19	Whufoo Pau	Chi str	180	George	Foochow		Chinese Government
... 20	Dupleix	Fr str	872	Nöel	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 20	Erl King	Br str	1040	Pinel	Hongkong	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 20	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 21	England	Br sh	853	Fox	New York	Tea	Little and Co
... 21	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 22	Pallas	N-Ger. sh	526	Wulff	Foochow	Cotton, etc.	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 22	Teazer	Br baq	293	Gibson	Hakodadi	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 22	Queensland	Br baq	737	Sharer	Hongkong	do	Borneo Company Limited
... 22	Hangchow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 23	Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Harmon	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 23	Chihli	Br str	772	Patterson	T'tsin via Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 23	Victoria	Br bg	207	Morett	Nagasaki	General	F. Diers
... 23	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Chefoo & Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 23	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 23	Miaca	Br str	306	Shaw	Foochow	General	Borntraeger and Co
... 24	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow & Ports	do	Glover and Co
... 24	Onkel Braesig	N-Ger.bk	273	Scherbner	Ningpo	Ballast	Telge, Nölting and Co
... 24	H. M. Elizabeth	Dut sch	304	Pararago	Nagasaki	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 24	Miranda	N-Ger.bk	370	Karlowa	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	Eduard Schellhass and Co
... 24	Stanley Castle	Br baq	414	McDougall	London	Tea	J. S. Weston
... 24	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	NAME.	No. of G. B.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H. P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM
B N Y	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
B N Y	Rinaldo	.....	Bush	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Sept 13	Chinkiang
2 s	Forfait	.....	Le Saulnier de la Cour	H. I. M. S.	8	260	150	Sept 10	Chefoo
2 s	Kien Chan	.....		H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	July 6	
2 s	L'Aspic	.....	Mercrat	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Sept 19	Cruise
	Scorpion	.....	de la Saille	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Sept 20	Takao

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
9 c	Ajax	Kidd	Br str	1549	Sept 8	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	1st proximo
7 p	Hertha	Mooney	Br str	280	Sept 8	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co		
3 p	Coila	Grange	Br str	436	Sept 17	Ningpo	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
6 p	Confucius	Marsellus	Chi str	265	Aug 30	Cruise	Chinese Government		
T W	Dragon	Gibbon	Br str	472	Sept 22	Tientsin	Trautmann and Co		
O W	Fung Shuey	Hildreth	Am str	741	Sept 22	Hongkong	Olyphant and Co	Hongkong	26th instant
S S N W	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1113	Sept 20	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
P & O M	Ganges	Cates	Br str	1190	Sept 13	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	26th instant
1 s	Hing-lai	Chinese	Chi str		July 21	Foochow	Chinese Government		
S S N W	Hirado	McQueen	Br str	1294	Sept 23	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	27th instant
7 s	Hong-que	Cooper,	Am str	444	Aug 13	Hankow	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki & Hiogo	26th instant
G W	Island Queen	Shaw	Br str	130	Sept 22	Foochow	Glover and Co	Foochow	25th instant
3 p	Kathleen	Margetts	Br str	300	Sept 3	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
O W	Phase	Hinstin	Fr str	711	Sept 17	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales		
K F T	Shanse	Loring	Am str	561	Sept 21	T'tsin & Chefoo	Russell and Co	T'tsin via Chefoo	26th instant
O D	Szechuen	Mackenzie	Am str	553	Sept 14	Tientsin	Russell and Co		
H W	Suwo Nada	Jayne	Am str	505	Sept 23	Hongkong	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	26th instant
S S N W	Tahwah	Stoddard	Am str	245	Aug 30	Hankow	Russell and Co		
H W	Titaua	Hamlin	Tahi str	805	Sept 22	Hongkong	Augustine Heard and Co	H'kong & Canton	26th instant
8 s	Teatlee	Blatchely	Am str		Apr 3	Kiukiang	Russell and Co		
3 p	Undine	Burnie	Br str	390	Sept 15	H'kong & Ports	Chapman, King and Co	Nagasaki	29th instant
F W	Viburg	Lowell	Am str	238	Aug 31	Nagasaki	Russell and Co		
1 s	Williametto	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
6 c	Yuen-tze-fei	Drage	Br str	315	Sept 20	Tientsin	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	26th instant
	24 STEAMERS								

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MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
7 p	Adeline	Shutt	N-Ge.sch	135	Sept 3	Tamsui	Wm. Pustau and Co	Tientsin	Immediately
6 c	Andrew Jackson	McCallum	Br sh	1253	Sept 12	Puget Sound	Russell and Co		
O U L	Anna Kimball	Williams	Am sh	935	July 31	Puget Sound	Olyphant and Co		
1 s	Andes	Ottzen	Br baq	403	Sept 7	Amoy	T. W. Song and Co		
7 s	Arthur	Crosby	Am baq	271	Aug 11	Newchwang	Russell and Co	Tientsin	Cld. 18th inst
3 c	Borealis	Henderson	Br sh	920	Aug 14	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Early
2 c	Bremen	Bullerdick	N-Ger.sh	910	Sept 6	Foochow	Siemssen and Co		
1 p	Canton	Meisner	Sia sh	779	Aug 20	Swatow	T. W. Song and Co		
4 c	Charger	Leslie	Am sh	1169	July 13	Liverpool	Olyphant and Co		
7 p	Clio	Cargill	Br baq	130	Aug 20	Yokohama	John Morris		
2 c	Courier	Dickey	Am baq	495	Aug 21	Nagasaki	Frazar and Co	New York	Immediately
7 c	Crest of the Wave	Harris	Br sh	776	Aug 28	Shields	Gilman and Co	New York	Early
7 c	Etha Rickmers	Davidson	N-Ger.sh	928	Aug 30	New York	Olyphant and Co		
7 c	Ethiopian	Faulkner	Br sh	838	Sept 15	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
1 c	Glenshee	Dyson	Br baq	317	Aug 20	Keelung	J. B. Field and Co		
O U L	Golden State	Delano	Am sh	944	Aug 23	New York	Frazar and Co		
O L L	Grasmere	Stockman	Br baq	465	Sept 17	Hakodadi	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
	Hap Sing	Stehr	Sia baq	342	Aug 28	Hongkong	Fung Hing		
H Q	Heather Belle	Finlay	Br baq	473	Sept 19	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
1 c	Heng Hoi	Holinguist	Siam baq	353	June 22	Bangkok	Siemssen and Co		
3 s	Hindostan	Rennie	Br sh	893	Aug 21	London	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
6 c	Horatio	Palmer	Am sh	440	May 25	New York	Bull, Purdon and Co		For Charter
7 c	Il-Mari	Niska	Russ baq	490	Aug 23	Cardiff	Order		
2 s	John Eyston	Tough	Br baq	346	Aug 4	Nagasaki	W. R. Adamson and Co		
M D	John Norman	Gardner	Br sh	518	Sept 14	Keelung	J. B. Field and Co		
1 c	Kim Soon Watt	Stehmeyer	Siam baq	208	Aug 1	Hongkong	Fung Hing		
O L L	Kolga	Petersen	N-Ger.bk	347	Sept 23	Saghalien Island	Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 s	Lightfoot	Risk	Br baq	472	Sept 12	Newchwang	Glover and Co	Chefoo&N'chwang	Immediately
8 s	Lord Raglan	Edwards	Br sh	700	Aug 28	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
7 c	Madawaska	Fowler	Am sch	511	Aug 3	Keelung	Olyphant and Co	Newchwang	26th instant
7 c	Maitland	Coulson	Br sh	798	June 21	Pat back	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
7 c	Mary	Townsend	Br sh	1139	July 23	Puget Sound	Frazar and Co	Foochow	To-day
2 c	Masonic	Lauphor	Am baq	540	Sept 16	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
H Q	Minnie	Heilet	Br baq	407	Aug 27	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Foochow	Cld. 24th inst
G L W	Najaden	Neilson	Norw sch	237	Sept 14	Keelung	A. Dent		
1 s	Neptune	Brusnel	Br baq	287	Sept 12	Swatow	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
2 c	Oberon	Schmidt	N-Ger.bk	282	Sept 19	Newchwang	Frazar and Co	Swatow	Early
2 c	Ocean Empress	McDonald	Br sh	1067	Aug 28	Cardiff	Order		
1 c	Ornate	March	Br sh	738	Aug 30	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
6 s	Pak Wan	Shiell	Br sh	795	Aug 19	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	20th proximo
3 c	Rimna	Johnson	Br sh	593	Aug 11	Sydney	Shaw Brothers and Co	London	Immediately
	Runnymede	Brynner	Br bg	181	Sept 12	Newchwang	Chas. Gutschow and Co	Yokohama & Hiogo	Early
1 p	Sea Queen	Large	Br sh	377	Aug 22	Pat back	Fung Hing		
7 p	Selika	Hummell	N-Ger.bg	207	July 21	Ningpo	Siemssen and Co		
G W	Serpent	Carnell	Br baq	258	Sept 14	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Cld. 24th inst
7 s	Sir Harry Parkes	Chapman	Br sh	806	Aug 25	London	Shaw Brothers and Co	London	Immediately
3 c	Sovereign of India	Burrows	Br sh	773	Aug 21	Sydney	Frazar and Co	London	Early
O W	St. Magnus	Easterbrook	Br baq	281	Sept 23	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
1 c	St. Mary	Young	Sia baq	411	Aug 28	Keelung	Siemssen and Co		
1 s	St. Paul	Luper	Siam baq	299	Aug 12	Keelung	Siemssen and Co		
7 p	Tilly	Eldredge	Am sch	289	Sept 7	Nagasaki	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	Early
7 s	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	June 9	Puget Sound	Olyphant and Co		
1 c	Ville de Granade	Carrique	Fr baq	269	Sept 7	Chefoo	A. Nachtrieb and Co	Chefoo	Immediately
	53 Vessels								

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
3 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
3 s	Frederick VII	Mahon	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L L	Ngapuhi	Croad	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Vincent	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

To assist in finding the position of any vessel in Port, the Anchorage is divided into 9 Sections, commencing at the Upper Limit, East Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.

The 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steamer Anchorage.

Section:—
1,—From Upper Limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
2,— „ S.S.N.Co.'s Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section:—
6,—From Old Dock to Union Wharf.
7,— „ Union Wharf to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Wharf.
9,— „ Gibb, Livingston's Wharf to Lower Limit Mark.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored in lines between the banks of the river, and lettered according to their position, thus:—

S., Shanghai Side; C., Centre P. Pootung Side; O. L. L., Outside Lower Limit, and O. U. L., Outside Upper Limit.

WHARVES, DOCKS, &c.

M D —Muirhead's Dock ... ...O.U.L. p
K F T W —Kin Fong Toong Wharf ... ... 1 s
S S N W —Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf... ... 2 s
G W —Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 2 s
K W —Messrs. Kroes and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 2 s
M I M —M. I. Company's Moorings... ... ... 2 s
P & O M —P. & O. Company's Moorings... ... ... 3 s
P & O W —P. & O. Company's Wharf... ... ... 2 p
M J —Muirhead's Jetty ... ... 3 p
S S N W, H—Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Hongque. 5 s
N B J —Nicolson & Boyd's Jetty ... ... 7 p
A H W —Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 5 s
O D —Old Dock ... ... 6 s
H W —Hunt's Wharf... ... ... 7 s
T W —Trautmann's Wharf ... ... 7 s
O W —Olyphant's Wharf ... ... 7 s
H Q —Hong Que Wharf ... ... 7 s
F W —Farnham's Wharf ... ... 7 s
D W —Dent's Wharf ... ... 8 s
G L W —Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 9 s
B N Y —British Naval Yard ... ... 9 p
S S N D —Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock ... O. L. L. p

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